FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Sambo goes back on the War.—The negroes are actually "discouraging enlistments." From the report of the Anglo African (edited and printed by colored men in New York city) we give the following extract from some recent observations of Mr. Wells Brown, at a meeting held in the Twelfth Baptist church, in this city:—"At first I desired that colored men should go to the war, to convince this God forsaken nation that black men are as valient as other men. But our people have been so cheated, robbed, deceived and outraged everywhere, that I cannot urge them to go We have an imbecile administration, and the most imbecile management that it is possible to conceive of" Dr J. B. Smith, John S. Rock and others, made remarks of similar character. As yet we have heard of no arrests —*Tr'y (N. Y.) Press.*

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. 1 next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure

July 26 W. T. GANAWAY, Pres't. 54-10t

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dysentery, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best tabulated medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners

9 During the last quarter 2 887 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in two towns in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill B B Sanders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Bushard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Johnson,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Siedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Sidmon.
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Brigant & Gallaghar,
Shelby, E Pouceberger
Wadesboro, W G Bennett,
Whiteville, E Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McIlh,
" W B Lippitt,
GEORGE W DENIS,
Globeboro N C

July 25th, 1864

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hoyle's patent Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense Our address is Beesumont Chatham county.

W D WATSON & CO

Reference Messrs G W Williams & Co, Fayetteville

Aug 24 61*&swtlJad

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21 st of July 18 4, my mulatto MIKE, aged 28 years, dark complected, and weighs about 170 lbs Said boy will probably remain with or in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED JAYNES

Branch Creek, July 2 54 6t*

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next

N. S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7 50*10.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864

Sarah Brown vs Thomas Burrentine and Angelina his wife, E G Wright and Martha his wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah and Orren Wright, Richard Brown, and Alexander Brown, reside beyond the limits of this State, ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said non resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them

Witness, Louis H Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of July, 1864

L H WEBB, C. C.,

62-6t H H WEBB Dept. Clerk

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1864.

F. S. Blalock vs H B. Dewar and wife Mary M. Gregg Dupr. Hardy Blalock, Wm Blalock

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Blalock and John Blalock heirs of Wm Blalock, dec'd, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham 3d Monday, in June 1864

56-6t B F SHAW, Clk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.—Having this morning by telegraph brief accounts from both sides of the battle near Atlanta, with the consequent evacuation of that place and subsequent movements, we are glad to find that the situation is not so bad as we feared. Hood's loss is stated by him at 1500, by the yankees at perhaps double that. This is less than we had supposed. His army is still there, and so formidable as to have driven the yankees from Jonesboro', recaptured some of our wounded who were prisoners, and caused the falling back of Sherman to Atlanta. These movements show that the yankee rejoicings at the notion that the rebellion was suppressed, are premature. They will find that there are other places besides the mountains of Virginia where it will be dangerous for a yankee to go.

RESISTANCE TO LINCOLN'S DRAFT.—The indications of resistance to the draft are very strong, especially in the Northern States. In Ohio, Governor Brough has issued a Proclamation *"To those who propose to Resist the Draft."* He tells them of the danger of resistance, of the penalties incurred thereby, that the government has the power, and will exert it, to crush such a movement, and is careful to add: "I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it." This shows that the malcontents are powerful, too powerful to be threatened.

In Indiana, also, Gov. Morton, in a speech at Indianapolis, tells of immense quantities of arms and ammunition that have been brought into that State during the last eighteen months "for the avowed purpose of resisting the State and Federal authorities." 500 revolvers and 130,000 rounds of ammunition, "a drop in the bucket" he says, have been seized. He thinks the money to buy these arms and ammunition has been supplied by the Confederate authorities, or by their authorized agents in New York. If so, it is a sign that the Confederacy is more flush of cash than many had supposed.

Besides these facts, comes the order, heretofore noticed, forbidding the carrying of any fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind, into the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan for the next 60 days, and prohibiting dealers in those States from selling any of those articles.

These are not the only States where resistance to the draft seems to be more than likely. It is evident that the yankee power is in danger of being blown sky high, and that in a very short time.

YANKEE LYING.—The yankee accounts of the battle at Reams' Station are fair samples of the utter disregard of truth by all classes—the press and its correspondents, the Generals and even the Cabinet. First came the version of the Secretary of War, Stanton, purporting to be founded upon the official report of Hancock, alleging that the Confederates had been repulsed in every assault upon the works at Reams', and that he (Hancock) "had retired for reasons stated." Next came the accounts of the newspaper correspondents, and of the newspapers themselves, which admit that we captured the works, but say that it was done "after repeated and impetuous assaults by an overwhelming force;" that we had "vastly superior forces;" that we "received a bloody repulse in three successive instances;" that the Confederate loss "must have exceeded theirs by twice the number;" that their troops "were quietly withdrawn at dark without molestation;" that "the position was one which they had already decided to abandon;" that the yankee loss "will probably exceed 2000, that of the Confederates at least double the number;" that there "can be little doubt that in the engagement they (Confederates) outnumbered us two to one," &c.

These are barefaced falsehoods, which could not have deceived the yankees themselves for more than a day or two, for Gen. Lee's dispatch told a different tale, and even the yankees themselves believe Gen. Lee. As to the forces engaged, Gen. Lee says we had three Brigades and a Battalion of Artillery. It is well known that those Brigades were very small. We venture to assert that they did not number 3000 in all. The yankees had enough to lose 2150 prisoners, besides killed and wounded, of which there were probably enough to make up an aggregate loss of 3000—equal to our force engaged. Our loss was exactly 720, in cavalry, infantry and artillery, as stated by Gen. Hill. As to a bloody repulse in three instances, that has no other foundation than the hasty retreat of the Georgia Brigade in less than five minutes after it charged, and in that time if much blood was shed, nobody has ever heard of it. As Gen. Lee says, there were but two assaults, the second of which captured the works, when such of the yankees as were not killed, wounded or captured, withdrew in a considerable of a hurry, not quietly. How many withdrew, we have no means of knowing, but should not wonder if there were as many as remained. The attempt to put the yankee loss at 2000, when we had 2150 as prisoners alone, is of a piece with the alleged Confederate loss of 4000 out of 3000.

The pretence that "the position was one which they had already decided to abandon," reminds us of a story which our old friend H— used to tell with so much humor. A certain man in Chatham, whom we will call Caudle, had set his heart upon going to the muster in his district, and so proceeded to shave and put on clean clothes, without venturing to say anything about his intention to Mrs. Caudle, until a neighbor came riding along, when he called him in to wait till he was ready and they would go together. He then launched out about the fine times and the rare fun they would have at the muster, casting side glances at the gathering clouds upon Mrs. Caudle's brow, but hoping that the presence of the neighbor would protect him from the lightning's flash. The old lady couldn't stand it, however. "Now Caudle," said she, "you aint a-gwine one foot to that muster. You went to get drunk, and get into a fight, and roll in the mud and dirty your clean clothes. But you aint a-gwine one step I say." "Oh, old woman," responded the chop-fallen Caudle, "you needn't to make such a fuss about it: *I had partly gin it out myself.*"

PROMOTED.—Lieut. A. R. Carver, a brave soldier and a good officer, has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. B, 56th N. C. Troops, vice the late Capt. F. N. Roberts.

THE VIRGINIA PAPERS.—We have received several communications from both officers and privates in the army in Virginia, complaining of the neglect of the Virginia papers to award due credit to the North Carolina troops for their conduct in battles there. This habit of these papers has been often complained of; and we should feel quite disposed to give place to the present communications but for the fact that Gen. Lee's dispatch appears to have waked them up to doing justice in one case at least. They have said a good deal about the battle at Reams' station, and for a wonder have followed Gen. Lee's lead in awarding all the credit of that victory to the North Carolinians. These compliments have appeared in the papers of a date that could not have been seen by our correspondents. They are so satisfactory that we take the responsibility of withholding the criticisms on the course of the papers. It is quite probable, however, that the next battle will give occasion for further complaints, unless indeed the North Carolinians should have the good fortune again to elicit another marked commendatory dispatch from Gen. Lee.

But let us repeat here, what we have often said, that it is in a great measure the fault of our own men that they fail to get due credit. They should take care to have the facts made known, and this can always be done without offending the delicacy of any one. No one need praise himself; but it should be made the *duty* of some person to publish a proper statement of every battle in which a regiment is engaged.

The amiable individual who edits the Richmond Examiner has a characteristic article on the North Carolina election, the result of which seems to have required four weeks to reach him, and his paper containing his criticism took a week to get here. But perhaps he had heard of the result before, only kept the subject for one of his most bilious days, that he might abuse North Carolina and its Governor as a sort of off-set to the late glorious victory at Reams's, which he could not help giving her credit for, since Gen. Lee did so.

The Examiner commences its article with the following just observations:

"In the din of arms we have failed to appreciate the result of a campaign in North Carolina scarcely inferior in importance to the more imposing events that have occurred in the field. It is something most trenchantly significant that, while fatigue with the war begins to pervade the entire North, a vote should be given in North Carolina, deemed the State most decidedly eager for peace of all in this Confederacy, indicating a still more determined resolution than ever to prosecute the war to the full resluzation of southern independence. While the war feeling rapidly grows weaker throughout the aggressive section, the South points her enemy to North Carolina, and defiantly shows him that there, in the very State in which he thought the sentiment of submission was strongest, the people vote by unprecedented and unexpected majorities their increasing determination to fight on without variableness or shadow of turning No election that has occurred in the Confederacy has possessed half the significance which attaches to this in North Carolina. To the domestic traitors who dared to dishonor our cause by a cowardly defection, at this crisis of agony and danger, the result was as appalling as if the earth had opened to swallow them up To the enemy it proclaims, from the very theatre to which he was looking for evidences of a demoralized Southern sentiment, that the peace which he desires must come by some other means than a shameful popular apostacy on this side of the border"

Will it be believed that this is followed by a villainous lampoon upon Gov. Vance and his friends! He is dubbed a "trimmer," his election is said to "reflect no honor on the State, for his whole canvass after the first few weeks, was an impeachment of the fidelity of her people to the cause, for which he deserved repudiation rather than endorsement at their hands." Patriotic men at a distance [in Virginia doubtless] would never have suspected North Carolina of heartless baseness if Vance's supporters had not warned them that there was danger! North Carolina was obliged to vindicate herself from infamous imputations brought against her by her own candidates, says the Examiner. And she adopts the novel mode of vindicating herself by giving an unparalelled majority to one of those who according to the Examiner had cast the infamous imputations upon her! And this, we are told in the same breath, is "honorable to the voting population of the good State of North Carolina!" Yet that it was with extreme reluctance and humiliation, says the Examiner, that the great majority of her people found themselves under the political necessity of voting for Vance! "The vote was in fact a rebuke to Vance! If his majority had been meagre, it would have proved that his distrust of the people had been justifiable. The very magnitude of this majority proclaimed that he had not been in sympathy with the people, that he had underrated them, that he was unworthy of them."

Did ever one see such a budget of contradictions, such nonsense, such a misrepresentation of the feelings and position of the people and Governor of the State!

The Examiner closes as follows, in something of the vein in which it commenced, unexceptionable but for the coupling of the name of Vance with those of the Leaches and Holden:

"The election in North Carolina is more than an event gratifying to Confederate patriotism and honorable to the Confederate cause; for it is one of those unfrequent incidents in the history of republicanism, which the friend of free institutions may regard with unalloyed complacency. North Carolina had deserved the confidence and good opinion of her sister Confederate States, by the noble contributions which she had rendered to the armies of the Confederacy. Yet her character had been gravely impeached by her own LEACHES, HOLDENS, and even VANCES. It had become necessary to teach these unworthy sons that they had slandered the name of their mother. The task was humiliating; but she has performed it with a decision and emphasis worthy of her injured honor. Her self-vindication is most triumphant. No act of the sort could have been more complete, nor could any event have been more timely or significant in its bearing upon the great crisis, than this election."

Altogether we don't think the Examiner has hurt anything but the Examiner. It has discharged one of those blunderbusses described by Hudibras that "shoot wide and kick their owner over."

HORSE THIEF KILLED.—The notorious horse thief Fry was killed by the Home Guard in Moore county a few days ago. He rode a fine horse up to where the Guard were posted, without seeing them, and on being ordered to halt, endeavored to escape, and was shot, four balls entering his body.

MARRIED AND DIED.—In yesterday's N. C. Presbyterian we find the following:

MARRIED, on the 7th July 1864, at the residence of the bride' father, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Dr. HENRY F. CRAVEN and Miss LOUISA GARDNER, daughter of Mr. Riley D Gardner, of Randolph.

DIED, on the 4th of August 1864, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Mr. Riley D. Gardner, of Randolph, Dr. HENRY F. CRAVEN, in the 31st year of his age. Also, on the 28d of August, of typhoid fever, at the same place, Mrs. LOUISA CRAVEN, wife of Dr. Henry F. Craven, dec'd, in the 29th year of her age.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extracts from Letters dated

HDQR'S LANE'S BRIGADE, Near Petersburg, Aug. 28.

Since the battle of the 16th we have been in two others. On the 19th we advanced our lines at Fuzzles' Mills so as to throw further forward our skirmish lines, which we succeeded in doing after quite a sharp conflict. After throwing up two lines of breastworks we woke up on the morning of the 21st to find that the enemy had retreated across the James. So by 8 P. M., by marching and railroad we also were at Petersburg—too late, however, for the disastrous repulse to our army that day on the Weldon road. The next day we were put hard to work again on a new line of breastworks South of Petersburg, and worked night and day until Wednesday noon, when we were moved to the neighborhood of Reams' Station by a circuitous route. The next afternoon, Scales' N. C. and Anderson's Georgia Brigades were ordered to advance and attack the enemy's breastworks, held by Hancock's corps. The two Brigades started forward and a part of Scales's reached the works, but the Georgians broke and ran over our Brigade which was lying in the woods behind. So Scales's also had to fall back. Old "Tar Heel" therefore had to do the work, and a new line was formed, of Kirkland's on the right, their backs then ours with Scales's thrown at right angles on the left flank to keep off the yankees in that direction while we charged. As the enemy had abattis, sharpened stakes, trees felled crosswise, &c. in our front, our Brigade was to advance first, then the movement to be taken up from left to right, when the opening of Pegram's guns should give the signal. We were hardly formed when Pegram commenced, and away we went, scrambling over, crawling through, the abattis, each man getting along as best he could. Meanwhile the enemy poured volley after volley into us, and their 12 pounder Napoleons literally mowed the bushes and seemed to belch forth fire right in our faces, but forward, in the teeth of it, went the line of North Carolinians, and presently the works were ours, with nearly two thousand prisoners and eight cannon It was the fiercest battle of the campaign, but a glorious victory, and gained by three small N. C. brigades over Hancock's crack corps, defended by works of the strongest kind. I might write fifty pages in description of this glorious battle, but have not time The enemy's fire was, indeed, terrific.

Before we could get our lines straightened after the charge, the enemy had so far recovered from their defeat as to endeavor to drive us out; but we repulsed their two attempts. Scales's Brigade drove back a body which attempted to flank us.

We are having comparative rest now in the trenches south of Petersburg—no firing where we are now.

MONDAY 29TH.—All quiet in our front again today. Gen. Lane returned yesterday, and will take command to-day, I suppose.

SEPT. 2D.—The yankee accounts of the battle at Reams' are both amusing and astounding. They were intended for the Chicago Convention. It was indeed a very hard fight, but one of the most complete victories for us of the war. E. J. H., Jr.

FROM 'LONG GRABS."—We have a letter from our correspondent. He was wounded in the battle at Reams', a ball entering between the eyes and passing out just below the left ear—a wound which he thinks "not serious," though it knocked him down, stunned, and bled profusely. It occurred in 30 or 40 yards of the breastworks which he was charging with his Reg't, the 26th. He is with Dr. Manson, doing well, and with whom, he says, patients fare well.

He informs us that James M. Lilly of Montgomery county, a noble young man, of fine ability, a member of [illegible]

Gen. Kirkland, of his Brigade, has not commanded since his wound on the 3d June, and is now assigned to command Martin's late Brigade—Col. McRae of New Hanover, of the 15th Reg't, commanding Kirkland's late Brigade. He is a brave man and good officer. He was Engineer on the W. C. & R. railroad, and went into the service as Captain of a company from Union county.

Our correspondent promises, as soon as able to write, some letters descriptive of the last month's campaign and the fights of the 21st and 25th.

FIRST N C CAVALRY.

List of casualties in 1st Regt N C Cavalry, May 11th to Aug 21, 1864:

Ground Squirrel Church, May 11.—Field and Staff—Wounded: Col W H Cheek.

Co B—Killed: Bugler Wm Bryan, Mills Powell.

D—Wounded: Albert Wright. Captured: Capt J C Blair.

E—Wounded: Capt Csd J Iredell, C J Dickerson, Wm Foster, J S Bullock. Killed: T H Hawkes.

F—Wounded: C M Stiller, since died.

Brook Church, May 12.—Co A—Wounded: Jas Ray.

B—Killed: Corpl Stephen Lassiter.

E—Wounded: J M Simmes, P W Green.

F—Wounded: J W Dry, Sgt W L Barrier, since died.

I—Killed: B B Maready, A H Whaley. Wounded: W H Stetson

K—Killed: D V Green. Wounded: Wm Kinsland, T C Passmore, D Johnson.

Cannon's Landing, May 25.—Co A—Killed: L E Grier. Wounded: Sgt Nat Price, Hiram Baker.

D—Wounded: Jas Proffit, J Marlow.

E—Wounded: E F Cooke.

F—Wounded: J W Missenhimer.

G—Wounded: Jas Lunsford.

I—Wounded: Allen Ross.

K—Wounded: Anth McDowell, since died.

Haw's Shop, May 27.—Co A—Wounded: Peyton Colvard.

D—Captured: Wm Jones.

K—Captured: J Cunningham.

Hanover C H, May 1.—Co A—Wounded: Alex Dickson.

G—Wounded: Arnold Keith.

Ashland, June 1.—Co A—Killed: Shubal Gardner. Wounded: Corpl J C Smith, Jas Colvard. Captured: Jno Miller.

C—Wounded: Jno Wilson, J H Helms, since dead.

E—Wounded: H W Harrison.

F—Wounded: H M Bost, W A Blackwelder, since died, Sgt J G Johnson.

G—Wounded: W L Springs.

H—Corpl H J Sauls.

White Oak Swamp, June 15.—Co D—Killed: W A Gaillard.

H—Killed: Jno Klapp. Wounded: Robt Jenkins, C M Hoyle.

Petersburg, June 21.—Co G—Killed: Thos Burnett.

1—Wounded: Wm Broadhurst.

Wilson's Raid, June 21st.—Co B—Wounded: W C Bustin, R W Glover. Gordon Powell.

A—Wounded: Andrew Southerland, John Arnold.

C—Wounded: Eli Tomlin, Corp D K Orr.

D—Killed: Elbert Blair Wounded: Thos D Farthing

E—Wounded: Sam'l D Edwards, since dead; Lewis M Watson

F—Killed: John R Stirewalt Wounded: M H Smith.

G—Wounded: David Craft.

H—Wounded: J C McKay.

K—Wounded, Sgt Jesse Carson, P H Jacobs.

Captured: S H Hilton and M Cruse, Co C.

4th to 21st July—Co D—Wounded: Corp F F Hendrix, John Brown.

F—Killed, Nelson Blackwelder.

I—Killed: Thos R Williams.

White's Tavern, Aug 15.—Co C—Killed: Sergt D S Hutchinson, J O Efird.

D—Wounded, J H Garvie, C P Abernathy and W R Lewis.

F—Wounded: B C Efird and C H Fisher.

White's Tavern, Aug 16.—Co G—Killed: W H Montague. Wounded: Lt C M Roberts, H C Solomon.

C—Killed: Lt J L Morrow. Wounded: private Goodson.

D—Killed: Henry Poteete. Wounded: L Earle

E—Wounded: Lieut J H Fuller, Sergt J J Bailey, Sol Davis, J H Wheeler, Miles Dobbins.

F—Wounded: Felix Missenheimer, G C Smith.

Weldon Railroad, Aug 21.—Co C—Wounded: R H Finly, C L Pitts.

D—Killed: J H Bradshaw.

E—Killed: Henry Speed.

H—Killed: I M Lolly. Wounded: Sergt H J Caraway

I—Wounded: Jones Smith; Master Grady, W C Monowan, W J Woodhurst. Captured: Hal Moore. Missing: Durham Grady.

K—Wounded: John Reeves. Missing: Martin Dowell.

F—Killed: J J Lowder.

A—Wounded: John Gilliam

Total—Killed 20, wounded 72, captured and missing 1—total 117.

GEORGE H. DEWEY, Adj't

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the United States.—PETERSBURG, Sept'r 7.—The New York Herald of the 5th inst. (Monday last) contains Sherman's official report telegraphed to Gen. Dix by Secy Stanton. Sherman withdrew from Atlanta, made a break on the West Point Railroad, reaching a good position on the 30th ult, from which he struck Macon Railroad. Gen. Howard commanded his right near Jonesboro'; his left under Schofield was near Rough and Ready Station; the centre under Thomas and Couch. Howard drove the rebels from their position near Jonesboro' after a hard fight. Sherman broke the railroad from Rough and Ready to Howard's left, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro' and Atlanta: made a great attack upon the enemy at Jonesboro' on Thursday; and the 14th corps, Gen. Jeff. Davis, carried their works splendidly, taking 10 guns and 1000 prisoners. During the night the rebels retreated to Lovejoy's Station, the Federals following. Gen. Hood, finding Sherman between him [at Atlanta] and a considerable portion of his army, [at Lovejoy's,] blew up his magazines and left right away; when the 20th corps occupied the place. Gen. Slocumb, under date 30th, [3d probably] telegraphs that the rebels destroyed 7 locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition and small army stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms in Atlanta. Gen. Sherman says his losses will not exceed 1200, while he has 300 dead rebels, 250 wounded, and more than 1500 well prisoners.

The Herald editorially says that the victory at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though a trip through the mountains of Virginia may be unpleasant for years to come. There is great rejoicing at Burlington, Utica, &c. &c., over the fall of Atlanta.

The Herald says that a cavalry division under Lomax attacked a portion of Sheridan's men near Bunker Hill on Saturday, were driven back 5 miles, and their [the rebel] artillery barely escaped capture.

New York City has been excepted from the draft. Gold is quoted at 240½.

From Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 7.—The enemy continue bringing their main force on the Macon and Western Road by train from Atlanta.

Yesterday we drove them out of Jonesboro', and recaptured a good many wounded prisoners.

Our loss in the battles last week, it is now ascertained, was 1500.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Gen. Hood reports officially that the enemy have withdrawn from his front and are retreating to Atlanta.

HDQRS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Sept. 7.—The enemy has fallen back beyond Jonesboro.

The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta consisted almost wholly of ordnance stores, and of these not sufficient to incommode the army. The first reports were exaggerated.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—This morning the pickets of Gen. Lane's North Carolina brigade by a flank movement surprised and captured 12 infantry videttes, near Davis's house, on the Weldon Railroad. Nothing else of interest.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of the citizens of Cumberland county assembled at the Court House this day, and proceeded to form an Association for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of the gallant sons of the county who have fallen or may hereafter fall in the present war for Southern Independence.

On motion of William Alderman, Esq., the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd was called to the Chair, and the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller requested to act as Sec'y.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting on motion of D. G. MacRae, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to prepare and submit a Constitution for the Association. The chairman appointed the following as the committee: D. G. MacRae, Wm. B. Wright, Wm. McL. McKay, David McNeill, Duncan Shaw, Esqs.; who through their chairman submitted the following Constitution which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be denominated "The Cumberland Monumental Association."

ART. 2 The object of the Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the gallant dead of the county, who have fallen, or may fall in the present war for Southern Independence, by the erection of a suitable monument in the town of Fayetteville.

ART. 3. The interests of the Society shall be under the supervision of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Board of 12 Directors, to be annually elected, one from each of the military districts of the county

ART. 4. A contribution of five dollars shall constitute a member for one year; a contribution of fifty dollars at one time a life member; and a donation of value of not less than $100 shall constitute the donor an honorary member.

ART. 5. The annual meetings of the society shall be on the Tuesday of the September term of the County Court for Cumberland county.

ART. 6. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion of Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the present year. Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

E. J. Hale, President.
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, Vice Presidents.
D. G. McRae, Secretary.
A. McLean, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

Fayetteville, W. B. Wright, J. G. Shepherd;
Seventy-First, Duncan Shaw;
Quewhiffle, Arch'd A. McKeithan;
Rockfish, David Murphy;
Gray's Creek, Wm. Alderman;
Cedar Creek, Blackman Culbreth;
Lock's Creek, Jonathan Evans;
Flea Hill, Neill McDugald;
Silver Run, David McNeill;
Black River, Jno. C. Smith;
Carver's Creek, W. B. Ray.

On motion of Walter A. Huske, Esq., the President of the Association is requested to make application to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act of Incorporation.

On motion of D. G. McRae, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of one from each of the military districts of the county, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the names of those soldiers from their respective districts who have fallen in the war and also to report the names of those who may hereafter fall to the Secretary, from time to time, in order that a record may be made of the same for future use.

Town District—John C. Haigh.
Cross Creek—R. W. Hardie.
Rockfish—D. McDougald.
Seventy-first—M. C. Lamont
Quwhiffle—Dr. C. Bethune.
Cedar Creek—Capt. O. H. Blocker.
Locke's Creek—Alexander Maxwell.
Flea Hill—K. M. C. Williamson.
Carver's Creek—John P. McLean, Esq.
Gray's Creek—Jesse B. Carver.
Black River—L. H. Godwin.
Silver Run—John Williams.

On motion of Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to prepare an address to the citizens of the county of Cumberland, explanatory of the object of the association, of which Committee the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman.

Committee to prepare address: Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, Hon. Thos C. Fuller, Wm. McMillan, Edward Spearman, Esqs.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President of the Association.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The New York Herald says it is estimated that there are at least 50,000 deserters from the yankee army, thousands of whom are in Canada.

From the Front.—GRIFFIN, GEO. Sept. 3.—A messenger from Tyler's Brigade of Hardee's Corps arrived here from the field of battle yesterday evening, having left the army about noon. He furnishes us the following particulars of the fight of Wednesday. The enemy attacked us in our entrenchments in heavy force and were three times repulsed with great slaughter. In their fourth charge they flanked the extreme right of our line which was held by Govan's and Lewis' Brigades, and after a bloody struggle succeeded in capturing the greater part of the 6th and 7th Arkansas Regiments, of Govan's Brigade, and the 2d and 6th Ky. regiments of Lewis's Brigade, numbering four or five hundred men.

Our army afterwards fell back to a position between Jonesboro' and Lovejoy's station, where they have fortified a commanding range of hills.—*Rebel.*

Mississippi's Response.—The people of Mississippi are moving with great alacrity in response to the proclamation of Gov. Clark. The Clarion says that five thousand men are now in camp, ready to move and sustain Gen. Forrest at a moment's warning, and the cry is still they come. The fire of '61 burns now.

Georgia Distances.—Augusta is on the Savannah River, which forms the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia. From Augusta to Atlanta the distance is 171 miles; from Atlanta to Macon 103; Atlanta to West Point 87; West Point to Montgomery 88; Savannah to Macon 190; Macon to Columbus 100; Macon to Andersonville 60 By a reference to these distances it will be seen that Hood's army is 29 miles South of Atlanta, on the Macon road, 74 from Macon and 134 from Andersonville, where the yankee prisoners are confined, which will serve to dispel the idea that the prisoners are in danger.—*Raleigh Progress.*

SKIRMISH WITH DESERTERS.—The following comes anonymously, and therefore would not be published but that its facts are confirmed by a person from Troy:—

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Home Guards of Richmond county, having received orders to go to Montgomery to take the deserters in that region of country, started on the 30th of Aug. for Troy, in high spirits and sufficient "rations." We reached the Ellerbee Mineral Springs the first night, had a good time, and plenty of refreshing waters. We reached Morrison's Hill next day early, and discharged about half our company for sickness and 'invincible' excuses. That night we reached Pekin, not in China but Montgomery, where we slept, got up, and reached Troy next day. On that evening Maj. Barringer, with 60 followers, had a hard skirmish with the deserters near the line of Montgomery and Moore, in which we lost one killed, Lieut. Usher, and the deserters 3, with, it is thought, several wounded. The advantage is to be followed up, and it is thought many, if not *all* will be taken in. The deserters are coming in in squads of 4 and 5 every day, and they think all but the ringleaders will soon be in. We will keep you advised. Truly, BLUE BRIER.

KILLED BY A DESERTER.—An old man named Pulley was killed near the town of Halifax by a deserter named Hancock, who was arrested and is in jail.

Another deserter named King was shot and seriously wounded in Halifax county. He is now at home.

CROPS IN ALAMANCE.—A letter from a subscriber at Clover Orchard says:

"Corn is tolerably good in this county. It suffered somewhat for want of rain, but I think fully an average crop will be made.

"People are in much better heart than they were 12 months ago. The Reserves and Home Guard are all in service; but few people at home at present. I hope they will be disbanded or released in time to sow a good crop of wheat and gather the corn crop."

Another Name for the Roll of Honor.—Our attention has been called, [description by the compilations and the force of evil example, incident to a state of war. Troy Baucom, a citizen of this county, (Wake,) who has the control of a large mill, sells all the corn which he receives as toll, to the needy families around him at one dollar per bushel. Indeed he has sold none, since the war began, at a higher price. All his surplus crop has been disposed of at these figures to the needy families, soldiers' wives and others in a similar condition. He has sold nothing to speculators. Such a man, at such a time, is an ornament to his country and a public benefactor. Let his name be placed on the roll of honor.—*Biblical Recorder.*

The yankees want Onions.—So great is the cry for onions made in behalf of Grant's army that an "onion fund" has been started in New York and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Inquirer, in urging the movement, says:

As our brave boys have to subsist mainly upon salted provisions, the craving for this esculent is the result of natural causes. The onion, although to some an unsavoury vegetable, is one of the most useful and nutritious correctives that is known among our dietary articles. It is antiscorbutic and a preventive of dysentery. It banishes scurvy, and gives strength to those who eat it. Before the time of Capt. Cook the greatest obstacle to long sea voyages was the breaking out of the scurvy, and other diseases of a similar nature, among the crews of vessels. But the great navigator, by introducing in his messes plentiful supplies of onions and cabbage, succeeded in maintaining the health of his crews to a degree which almost seemed miraculous. Since his time ship owners have profited by the lesson, and no vessel sent out by a careful merchant ever goes to sea without a full supply of these useful vegetables.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GEN VEREK'S DIVISION INFIRMARY,
Clingman's Brigade, Sept. 1, 1864.

Messrs. Hale & Son:—Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of eighty bed sacks from the Ladies' Cumberland Association, through Mrs Lilly of your town. It gives me much pleasure, in behalf of the soldiers of the 51st Reg't to return sincere thanks for so valuable a present There has been a good deal of sickness in this Reg't this Summer, and the sacks filled with straw make much more comfortable beds than the ground. Our soldiers can never be *whipped* as long as the kind ladies at home continue to make up things to render their condition in the army more comfortable.

Very respectfully your obd't servt,

S B MOSELEY, Sr Surg Brigade.

MARRIED,

On 16th Aug, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles Phillips, Mr. R. H. SKEEN to Miss L. AUGUSTA CRAVEN, daughter of John A. Craven, Es

CONFEDERATE INDEPENDENCE.

From the London Herald.

That man must be endowed with an almost American credulity who continues to doubt that the independence of the Confederate States is an accomplished reality. If, at the outset, Mr. Seward himself had been asked how long he demanded for the accomplishment of the enterprise his Government had undertaken, he would certainly have been satisfied with a single year, and would have been content to allow that, if at the end of that period the Confederates could still keep the field in Virginia, the European Powers would be entitled to recognize their independence. Three years have almost elapsed since the first defeat of the Federals, and during the whole of that time the Confederates have fought, not as Spain fought against France during the uneasy reign of Joseph Bonaparte, not as the Spanish colonies fought against Spain, not even as our own American colonies fought against the armies of George III., but as Russia fought Napoleon in 1815, or as Frederick II., defended himself against Austria in the Seven Years' War. The war has been waged for the most part on Southern soil; it has, so far, not been a war on equal terms, that the one party has fought for empire and the other only for independence. But it has in no way partaken of the character of an insurrectionary, as distinguished from an international, war. The Confederate Government has, from first to last, held a position of perfect equality with that of the Northern States. It has administered, with undisputed authority, the affairs of its own country; and the Federal Government has been unable to exercise any other than a military power there, and that only within the territory covered by its own armies.

The State Governments have gone on as regularly as ever; the administration of the civil law is as perfect in the South as in any European country; and while in the Northern States the necessities of an aggressive war have been held to require the exercise of a military authority superior to the law, the civil authorities have never been overridden by martial law in any Southern district not actually invaded or threatened by the enemy.

To deny such a government the status of independence accorded to Nicaragua, or to Greece, certainly seems the height of absurdity; and this impression is not weakened when we look to the military operations that have taken place. It is true that at sea the Federals have been able to maintain a decided superiority, and that a blockade, efficient enough to impose very serious difficulties in the way of the export of any bulky commodities, has been maintained at every port which has at once so good a harbour and such means of communication with the interior as to be available for commercial purposes; but it is also true that the Federals have hardly gained a single naval success, and have sustained several naval disasters.

It is true, also, that they have been able to occupy several points on the vast extent of Southern coast which are commanded from the sea, and to obtain the control of a considerable portion of the inland waters of the South. They have also penetrated at various points the long and indefensible frontier line, and pushed their armies far into Southern territory. But they have not been able to conquer a single State; and the chief fruit of three years of warfare, besides the disputed possession of Tennessee, is a wide-spread devastation and a considerable havoc among the laboring population of the South. Hundreds of homes and farms have been destroyed, and thousands of negroes stolen.

The Southern armies have sustained no great disaster in the field; they have inflicted half a score of the most terrible defeats recorded in history. Their capital, with a sort of bravado, was planted near their most endangered frontier; army after army, to the number of several hundred pieces, shattered; a quarter of a million of corpses are manuring the plains of Virginia, and with this result, that Richmond is now stronger than it ever was, and very much safer than Washington, and that, instead of asking whether Grant can take the city, men, both North and South, are expecting to hear that Lee has taken Grant's camp, and that a third of the invading army has been left in the hands of the victors. Sherman has followed up the long and costly march which last year had brought the Federal army of the West to Chattanooga; he is not so very far from Atlanta; but while no one fears for Atlanta, all the friends of the North tremble for Sherman and his army. Charleston has been attacked in vain; and after crushing repulses, the Federal besiegers are driven to amuse themselves by a bombardment which, though it succeed in killing now and then an innocent child, or murdering a bride at the altar, might be continued for a hundred years without bringing the city any nearer to a surrender. * * *

Under these circumstances, it seems perfectly absurd that the policy of European Powers should be influenced by an affectation so palpable as that of uncertainty as to the issue of the war. No sober politician considers that the independence of the South has yet to be achieved; it is only in diplomatic dispatches that statesmen speak of the Confederate States as a merely inchoate nationality; but, unhappily, it is by diplomatic language, and not by expressions of personal opinion, that Europe can influence the feelings or the conduct of America. If Lord Russell could speak to the Confederate Government as every one speaks of it, he would secure for England a warm and faithful ally, whose friendship would do more than an army of fifty thousand men to protect the frontier of Canada. If England and France would speak through their Governments the opinion of their people—if they would accord to the Government of Richmond that recognition which it has received from the public opinion of Europe—they would do very much to bring the war to a close, and spare the lives of tens of thousands who must otherwise perish before the North will consent to confess itself beaten. The ill-will of the North toward this country is already so bitter that we can hardly exasperate it.

The United States would go to war with us now if they dared; they will not be the more likely to dare it if we prove our contempt of their menaces by recognizing the South. On the other hand, if we wait to recognize the Confederates till we cannot help it, we shall have no claim on their friendship, and no right to their assistance when the North does find the courage to quarrel with us. Recognition, then, so far from tending to precipitate war, is the best possible guarantee for permanent peace between ourselves and the United States; and if either Parliament or the Administration were capable of a courageous and far-sighted policy, Mr. Lindsay's motion might have a chance of being carried, and of rendering material service to the country and to mankind. But to submit such a motion to a house which has just approved Lord Russell's betrayal of Denmark, and in which the authors of our Polish and American policy have an obedient majority of eighteen, is simply to invite defeat, to give an advantage to the Northern faction in Parliament, and to counteract, by an adverse parliamentary vote, whatever effect may be produced by the manifestation of English feeling out of doors in sympathy with the South, and in confident expectation of her complete and speedy triumph.

A one-legged miller is at once a miller and opper.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From the London Times of August 18.

The people on this side watch with unfailing hopefulness *for the least symptom* that may promise to be the beginning of the end of the American war. If a few outsiders, drifted from the mid-torrent of war or faction, have made a cast for peace or laid a trap for a President on the neutral bank of the Niagara; if the Prospero of finance has at last cast his wand to the bottom of his own abyss of insolvency; if a general has expended a hundred thousand men with simply no returns, or Abraham Lincoln has called to the winds for another half million, we invoke once more the sweet dream of tranquility and say, "Surely this horrid state of things cannot last possibly much longer." In the course of June, however, the Congress of the Confederate States agreed to a manifesto, in the form of a joint resolution of the two houses, which, though drowned in the din of war at the moment, ought not to be forgotten.

* * * The first move of the Confederates in this case was practical and entitled to respect. It was a request that four of their public men might have a safe conduct to Washington in order to negotiate, not for any definite and one-sided proposition, but for peace, which both sides profess to desire. The reply to this was in Abraham Lincoln's curtest style, to the effect that he will not permit the approach of anybody who does not come authorized to agree to the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery. That, of course, is submission, and means that the Cabinet of Washington will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms. As this is not the temper which the lessons of ages have taught us of the Old World, we cannot be expected to sympathize with it. We shall be more apt to observe that "Pride comes before a fall," and to anticipate that the republican despot will only show on a new stage the fate of his legitimist models.

Where, however, advice utterly fails, and is not even taken kindly, a providential instance may be allowed to speak for itself. The great lesson we wish to impress on the Cabinet of Washington is, that litigants are not fit judges of their own quarrel, and will, therefore, if they are wise, take advice, accept umpires, or bow to tribunals. Here is a great and lamentable instance in the quarrel of Denmark with Germany. Let it not be said that Denmark did really avail herself of the good offices of neutrals, for though she did so in form, she still acted for herself, and has suffered the usual consequences. The Americans are only doing what the Danes have done to their cost. It would not be an easy task to arbitrate between the North and South, nor is it to be expected that any possible award will give either satisfaction or avert all dangers. But anything is better than an indefinite prolongation of the war on its present scale. Nor can the war be conducted on a smaller scale, for hitherto its failures have arisen from the deficiency of men, materials and ships at the point of attack. It is never found possible to complete the line, to protect the flank and rear, to keep up the communications, to follow on a temporary advantage, to detach a corps, without entailing an attack at the point weakened; in a word, to keep up the number to the required mark. We ask the wisest statesmen and the best tacticians of Washington whether this will ever be more possible than now. The men—the men must fail, as they have failed in all wars. Even Ireland is a reservoir which must be exhausted before long. That race, impulsive and unwise as it is, comes to a stand-still at last. If it rebels several times in a century, its rebellions never last long. James II, the French republicans, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and many others, have found to their cost that it could awake from delusion. So a day will come when Ireland will not shed its blood like water for a purely American quarrel, nor will the Americans themselves. Streets full of grim and trade passing into the hands of newly arrived foreigners, will be a terrible comment on the successive calls for millions. A generation will come that will say it had no hand in the war, it is no act of theirs, it is the folly of their wrong-headed and obstinate fathers. So they will not fight, nor will they pay for the fighting. To what compromise or submission they will come at last it is not ours to conjecture; but they will one day be glad to accept something that now their souls would abhor.

The Object of the War.—As the war began, so it has continued. The North has fought to subjugate the South if she could, to devastate it if she could not. The South has fought solely in self-defence. There has never been a moment at which she would not gladly have accepted peace; there has never been a moment at which peace was in any sense within her reach. Three times the Confederate government has attempted to negotiate, and three times its envoys have been insolently repulsed. It has never done any act calculated, by retaliating on Northern soil the crimes and cruelties perpetrated by Northern troops in the South, to make negotiation difficult or peace unpopular. The Southern people have shown the world that their subjugation is impossible. They have maintained their independence and protected their capital against enormously superior numbers: and without sustaining a single defeat approaching the character of a disaster, they have, on half a dozen distinct occasions, inflicted a total and crushing overthrow upon the main armies of the North. With every year of the war their strength has increased and their courage has risen; their determination grows daily more stubborn and their devotion more perfect and unanimous; and, in the words of the manifesto, the world must see that such a people cannot be conquered. The hopelessness of the Northern cause is recognized by all except its most devoted partisans. At the same time, all are aware that it rests with the North alone to terminate the struggle. Victory does not increase the demands of the South any more than defeat could reduce them. She asks only to be let alone; she wishes for nothing except the withdrawal of Northern troops from her soil and Northern cruisers from her waters. Peace, therefore, requires only that the aggressors should abandon the hope of reducing free States, inhabited by an English population, to a hateful servitude; and it ill becomes the European Powers to encourage that hope, and prolong the war, by withholding a diplomatic acknowledgment of the universal conviction that the independence of the South is virtually an accomplished fact.—*London Standard.*

Small Pox.—We regret to learn that the small pox is spreading in Caswell Co. A friend writing us, says, "The small pox is raging in our midst. It made its appearance two months ago in mild form, and was pronounced chicken pox. But little attention was paid to it, until it has spread to a fearful extent, and I fear has become an epidemic."—*Rel. Christian Advocate.*

Singular burial.—In the Burial Register of Lymington, Hunts, there is the following entry: "12th August, 1722. This forenoon the body of Samuel Baldwin, late inhabitant of this parish, was conveyed in a vessel off to sea, and was committed to the deep off the Needle Rocks, near the Isle of Wight." "This appears to have been done," says a Hampshire paper, "in accordance with the wish of the deceased, to prevent his wife from dancing over his grave, which she threatened to do."

CAN THE WAR GO ON?

From the London Morning Post, July 28

On Monday night Mr. Linsday inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in concert with the other powers of Europe, to use their endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, and Lord Palmerston replied that, in the present state of things, it was not thought there would be any advantage in such a step. This incident forces us to ask how long it is really probable that this impracticable, sin less, hopeless war will last. Is it at all likely that it will survive the present campaign? It cannot seriously be supposed that the Northerners will go on fighting forever at the cost of national bankruptcy and universal ruin and the desolation of their homes, not only without any tangible profit or advantage at present, but even without any prospect of possible benefit in the future. We speak of the desolation of Northern homes, because, as the loss in killed and wounded is at least thrice as great on their side as on that of the Confederates, there must soon be not a single family in the Federal States but what will have to mourn the death of one or more of its members, or to witness the sad spectacle of a husband, a brother, a son, painfully dragging himself about a cripple for life. Is it credible, is it conceivable, is it even possible, that the Federals should continue such a war much longer? Their doing so really seems to be inconsistent with the nature of man and of things. Man is not given to ruin himself systematically for nothing. War cannot be carried on upon national bankruptcy. The mountains of debt which the Federals are piling up, like Pelion upon Ossa, must ere long fall with a tremendous crash and bury the Government under their ruins. From the number of regiments which are continually marching home on the expiry of their term of service, and leaving the armies in the very crisis of a battle, it is evident enough that those who have had one taste of the war will not enter the ranks a second time. Those who have not served may, by the bribe of high bounties, by kidnapping, by enlisting them when drunk, and other notable American devices, be induced to go forth as food for powder But at this rate, all the male population having gone through the ordeal either as "hundred days' men" or for a longer term, there will be no inexperienced civilians left to bring within the net of the conscription. This leads to an important conclusion. Even the civilians themselves, who have had no taste of the realities of war, and have been accustomed to view it on its bright and romantic side, have resisted the draft by force in more than one locality. What, then, will be the effect when it is attempted to press trained soldiers who are thoroughly sick of campaigning? There will be another civil war in the North. It has been lightly said that immigrants from the Old World will fill the Northern armies, but this will not bear serious examination. If the North is to depend upon mere foreign mercenaries, the war will come to an end very speedily indeed; and if it could be carried on by such means, it would be far more formidable to the Government at Washington than to that at Richmond. But, at all events, mercenaries or patriots, foreigners or natives, there must be money to pay the troops; there must be money to satisfy the contractors, whose war this has now really become. That a financial collapse is imminent does not admit of the shadow of a doubt. No soldiers, American born or aliens, will fight; no soldiers can fight without money for the necessaries of war. No contractor will supply these necessaries without money. When the crash comes, and come it must, and at no distant period, soldiers and contractors, American enthusiasts and foreign mercenaries, will leave the war to take care of itself.

The Yankee Debt.—Republican papers estimate their national debt, in round numbers at eighteen hundred millions. Democratic journals, more honest, state that on the 4th of March next the [illegible]

The World compares this debt with that of Great Britain, which is known to be the largest in the world On the 31st of March last, the British national debt was 799,862,139 pounds sterling; or, reckoning five dollars to the pound, $3,999,010,695—the interest on which at 3 per cent., is $119,970,320. The entire wealth of the English nation, according to the official returns in April 1861, was $31,500,000,000. The yearly interest, therefore, is at the rate of one dollar for $262 59 of the valuation.

Including four million slaves at Southern valuation, the entire wealth of all the United States and Territories in 1860 was $16,150,616,068. The public debt of the North, exclusive of State, municipal and other liabilities, will be, in March next, $2,653,427,101; all of which is to be funded and draw 6 per cent. in gold, which is $159,205,626. Therefore the yearly interest, payable in gold, is at the rate of one dollar for $101 50 of the valuation, which is more than two and a half times the debt of Great Britain.

But, with gold at 250, payable in United States currency, the rate of interest will make the yankee debt *more than six and a quarter times larger than that of Great Britain!* and that, too, as compared with the resources and valuation of the whole United States in 1860. Deduct the wealth of the Seceded States (slaves, land, property of all sorts) and add the outstanding and acknowledged liabilities of the Government, and it will be seen that the actual debt of the United States at this moment is, relatively, not less than twenty times greater than that of Great Britain. A year more of war will make it forty times greater; the constantly accelerating depreciation of money would, at the expiration of four years more of the war, make it not less than a hundred, and, perhaps, a thousand times greater than Great Britain's debt.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The terms of service of 60,000 soldiers of the Yankee army expired in August; the terms of 78,000 expire in the present month; 64,000 in October; in November, 58,000, and in December 51,000, making 311,000 whose terms will have expired between the 1st of August and the last of December. These figures represent the number originally enlisted whose terms would have expired in the months indicated if all had remained in the service. But it is reasonable to suppose that at least two thirds of them have been killed, deserted or been discharged from service, which would leave about 103,000 to be discharged between the 1st of August and the last of December. To this must be added the number to be killed in battle, to die of disease, desert, and be captured within the time mentioned, which will probably swell the number to one hundred thousand more.
Chattanooga Rebel.

The British Navy.—The navy list shows the British navy to contain at present in commission 240 steamships of all sizes, from the stately three-decker down to the tiny gunboat: These mount between 2300 and 2400 guns; they are manned by about 45,000 men and boys, and are propelled by a steam-power exceeding 60,000 horses nominal. In addition there are 48 sailing vessels, mounting upwards of 600 guns, and manned by about 6,500 men and boys. The sailing vessels are naturally only fit for harbor duty and training-ships They are never intended to go to sea again, and therefore should not be regarded as belonging to the effective naval force.

Brownlow's paper says that the late Federal jury sitting at Knoxville found six hundred and sixty bills of indictment for treason against rebels.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Examiner

The capture of Atlanta marks an epoch in the campaign of 1864. The enemy promised himself much by this achievement. He seemed to think that the possession of Atlanta would sunder the South into two additional parts, as completely distinct as the divisions east and west of the Mississippi He will soon realise his mistake. Atlanta had a peculiar value derived from the railroads which converged there. But its chief value was lost when the road leading into Eastern and Western Tennessee was cut off at Chattanooga and Knoxville; a thing that was done as long ago as December last. The only special importance which then attached to the place was its being on the most direct line of roads from Richmond to Montgomery. These roads are now blockaded at that point by the enemy; but other roads remain open, and the way is not shut even by railroad communication. The truth is, no particular inland town in Georgia or the interior country, if it embraces no collection of foundries and factories, possesses any vital importance in a military point of view.

The great necessity in Georgia is the preservation of an army capable of making head against Sherman, and prepared to strike a decisive blow if ever he attempt to detach his forces in different directions for the purpose of general occupation and subjugation The business of a Confederate army there is to watch Sherman and compel him to a cautious concentration of his troops. The situation even in Georgia, the only field in which it presents an unfavorable aspect, is by no means discouraging. By dint of a heavy expenditure of means, energy and men, the enemy have reached the centre of North Georgia; but if we compare the cost of this expedition with the results realized, we find nothing to warrant despondency. He has had to give up East Tennessee and leave nearly all of West Tennessee open to Confederate incursions. He has had almost to abandon Mississippi and Alabama. Even Kentucky has been left unprotected, and the North bank of the Ohio has been threatened. To maintain his long line of communication and make headway into Georgia, he has had to evacuate immense districts of country already overrun, which would have yielded him a thousand times more value than the region of Georgia which he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has let go what was substantial to plunge after a shadow. It will cost him more men and money to maintain himself at Atlanta than it would to subjugate and possess any two States which he had occupied, and has now abandoned. If the Confederacy had the election of his policy, it would gladly choose that he should continue his campaign in Georgia rather than employ the same army in many enterprises which she would have infinitely more difficulty in thwarting. If we maintain our army intact, we have but to bide our time and the result will take care of itself. If the season of winter and bad roads sets in, finding Sherman still in Georgia and our own army confronting him in force, we should soon have no reason to regret the loss of Atlanta.

On the far side of the Mississippi the situation is peculiarly favorable. Texas is free from Federal troops; the greater part of Louisiana is delivered of their presence; Arkansas is no longer in thraldom; and Gen. Price is marching with a considerable force into Missouri. In virtue of the concentrated efforts of the enemy in Virginia and Georgia, we have gained much lost territory on this side of the great river; but we have won back much more territory on the other side by actual conquest. Except the channel of the Mississippi and the land bordering the rear communications of Grant and Sherman, the Confederacy now holds most of the ground it lost in 1862 and 1863.

The situation in Georgia presents no feature of serious discouragement. Everywhere else in the [illegible] stands the case in Virginia? Sheridan is away off on the border of the Potomac, on a line fifty to a hundred miles farther back than the enemy held at the opening of the campaign; and Grant, having abandoned Richmond and the northside, at least for a time, is desperately threatening our southern communications. He has reduced us to the necessity of wagoning such supplies as we may desire from the Weldon railroad, a distance of twenty-five miles; and he is seeking to swing still further around on our right to cut the South-side railroad. In other words, he is attempting to besiege Richmond from a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, although she has all the country east of the Blue Ridge to subsist upon, and possesses an untouched railroad communication with Western North Carolina, which it would cost him another army to take.

It is plain that the situation has greatly improved for the South since the campaign opened, and it is perfectly certain that neither Grant nor Sherman can maintain themselves where they are without such heavy reinforcements as will require the enemy to leave other portions of the Confederacy unmolested.

The Late Polish Revolt.—The war in Poland is over. The Poles are completely down once more. Five principal insurgents have been hanged: two hundred thousand condemned to go to Siberia. We have the details of one melancholy procession of three hundred, sent in one band to their dreary home. They were men and women, mostly of the highest rank; they walked chained two and two, with their heads shaved; many fell down and perished, through fatigue and sickness; the women tore their faces and disfigured themselves so as to destroy all trace of beauty, lest they should tempt their brutal Muscovite guard. Such is the fate of those who live to see their country discrowned, dethroned, her flag dishonored—the stranger sitting on her judgment seats, at her gates the stranger watching.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Denmark and England.—Referring to the late settlement of the Danish war, the Richmond Examiner says:—

"Denmark, for her part, resigns herself with dignity and in silence to her bitter humiliation. By one significant act, however, she has marked her sense of the conduct of England, and of the estimate she puts on the place now occupied by that Power in Europe—she withdraws her ambassador from London; not with any sulky expressions of resentment, but quietly remarking that now with her diminished resources, she can no longer afford so many foreign ministers, and having to economize in the article of ambassadors, she naturally retrenches *that* one: Denmark thus intimates that she is not likely to have any more business to transact with England, and that England, indeed, appears in no position to do anybody much good or harm for the future. This being the case—if any little matter of business arise to be attended to in London, the Danish minister at Paris can attend to it, through some subordinate. This is cutting."

Loss of Life by Railroad.—An ingenious writer, in a recent number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as one in 7,000,000 travellers, whereas about 2,300 in the same number of travellers would be no more than the fair proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travellers by land and sea.

Two hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland have been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 7th inst. learns through correspondence from Winchester, that the yankees, in their last retreat, indulged their destructive propensities with, if possible, a more fiendish spirit than ever.

The actual amount of damage done by the thieves and incendiaries is yet not fully ascertained; but it is stated that, as they retreated through Winchester, they carried off droves of cattle—milch cows, calves, sheep, hogs and horses—and all the chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. The *dogs* alone were the "lucky dogs" They burned every barn that had a head of wheat in it, every stack of straw and hay, one or two mills, and a number of dwelling houses. They destroyed the machinery of a number of mills, but did not burn more than one merchant mill. They burned Porter's woollen factory last week, and a part of the town of Smithfield, in Jefferson county. The burning of a portion of Smithfield, however, is supposed to have been accidental.

In Clarke county, they arrested and carried off every male citizen of Berryville (the county-seat) except five—and they burned the fine mansions of Col. Ben Morgan, and Messrs. Province McCormick, Carter Shepherd, and Wm. Sowers They arrested Rev. H. Suter and paroled him, and they went into his house and destroyed and carried off everything he owned, leaving his family perfectly destitute of all their personal effects. They treated Rev. Charles White and family, (who reside near Berryville,) in a similar manner. Before they applied the torch to Mr. McCormick's house, Mrs. Brown (his daughter) started up stairs to get her infant, when she was forbidden, with the remark that it might as well burn up, as it would make one rebel less. But she eventually was permitted to get her child; not, however, until they had bruised her arms and nearly torn off one of her fingers in the attempt to take therefrom a diamond ring. Their presence and actions at the residence of Dr. Shepherson, caused the death of his estimable and accomplished wife, who was ill at the time.

It would be almost impossible to attempt to narrate, says a correspondent, all the brutalities and enormities committed by these vandals. They went to the residence of Mr Daniel W. Sowers, and after having burned his grain, hay, barn, corn house, &c, were about applying the torch to his carriage house, when, it is reported, Mr. S. commenced singing a Southern song, which seemed to convince the scoundrels that fire would not quench his Southern feelings, and they walked off and refrained burning any more of his property.

We are happy to learn that Andrew Hunter, Esq., has been released, and was in Winchester on last Tuesday, 30th ult. On that day Gen. Early's headquarters were at Bunker Hill, and we had possession of Martinsburg.

From Georgia.—We learn from a gentleman who left the front after our lines were established at Lovejoy's, that the rumored demoralization of the troops is untrue, and that our gallant soldiers though not at all elated at Sherman getting possession of Atlanta, are nevertheless ready and willing to again meet the foe. Intrenchments are being thrown up at Lovejoy's, and the Army of Tennessee, defiant as ever, stands ready to interpose between Sherman and the heart of Georgia. The yankees will find their further progress as obstinately contested, as was their march from Dalton to Atlanta.

The situation, though critical, is by no means as dark as some of our contemporaries assert. If the Government at Richmond will but awake to the emergency and send the cavalry which is scattered over Alabama and Mississippi, to the rear of Sherman without delay, we may yet have the pleasure of chronicling the absolute failure of Sherman's campaign, and the capture of a large portion of his army.

If our situation is critical, that of the enemy is none the less so, and it requires but the rapid concentration of our entire cavalry force upon Sherman's line of communication to place the army of the Cumberland in a much more perilous position than the army of Gen. Hood has ever been. Let Forrest, with every cavalryman he can muster in Alabama and Mississippi, strike the enemy's rear between Atlanta and Dalton, and Sherman will be compelled to retreat. Wheeler is interfering with his communications north of Chattanooga, and if Forrest is but ordered to his immediate rear, we may confidently look for the happiest results.—*Mason Confed. Sept. 7th.*

Cheering news from Kentucky.—Capt. S. P. Cunningham of Col. Johnson's command, arrived in the city yesterday from the new Military Department of Southern Kentucky, bringing the War Department the most cheering reports of the practical results we have recently accomplished in that quarter, and the bright prospect that awaits the progress of our arms in the entire State. Col. Johnson's movements have been denominated by the enemy a mere raid, and from the absence of direct advices we have been under a like impression heretofore. It appears, however, that a regular military Department has been erected in Southern Kentucky, comprising an area of eight populous counties. It is self-supporting and daily extending in boundary.

Recruits pour in from all quarters of the State—how many it would not be prudent to say just now. It may be remarked, however, in this connection, that the bold colonel is now a brigadier.

The State is represented as ablaze with revolution. The inauguration of Sherman's colonizing programme is the feather that has broken the back of "neutrality." A thousand citizens have recently been arrested, shipped down the Mississippi and sent to Yucatan. There was not an able bodied man among the number, and the old men, helpless women and children, who are the victims of this horrible cruelty, must perish of starvation on the inhospitable shore of Yucatan, from the fevers of that deadly climate. Instances are numerous where men have been seized at dead of night, forced into the Federal ranks, and their families banished without a moment's warning. Frequently the husband is sent to Canada and the wife to Yucatan, or vice versa. No limit is set by the Federal authorities to the fiendishness of Payne and Burbridge, who have already become, under the tutelage of Burnside and example of Butler, the most accomplished scoundrels in anti-Christendom.

The Bristol Gazette of the 1st, says: Yesterday twenty odd Kentuckians passed through this place, direct from Kentucky, to join our forces below. They report great excitement in their State, on account of the approaching draft to be made on the 5th inst. Hundreds of others are expected out in a few days. These were from Fleming county. We learn further that many of the merchants in that State, bordering on our lines, are packing up their goods, refusing to sell them for greenbacks. That a hundred dollar "Confed" will buy more in that State than three hundred will here.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Jacques and Gilmore.—In perfect consistency with the yankee character, the above named individuals, who have gained a wide-spread notoriety by their connection with the recent peace mission to Richmond, left for yankeedom, we are informed, without paying their bill at the Spotswood House. The Secretary of War, consequently, was forced to foot it, and retains the receipt, no doubt, as a yankee souvenir.
Richmond Whig.

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 9.—The main portion of the enemy's army is within the fortifications of Atlanta. Sherman is reported erecting a line of works from Atlanta to East Point, through the city of Decatur, and repairing the Augusta railroad.

In their retreat from Jonesboro' the enemy burnt every cross-tie and broke every rail for 15 miles on the Macon and Western Railroad. Our pickets extend 6 miles beyond Jonesboro', with no enemy in sight except scattering parties.

From the West.—MOBILE, Sept. 9.—It is currently reported in Memphis that the Confederates have Little Rock, and have captured Pine Bluff and Duval's Bluff. A Federal regiment has been ambuscaded and cut to pieces near Rockport, Missouri.

The Death of Gen. Morgan.—RICHOND, Sept. 9.—Gen. Morgan was betrayed by a Mrs Williams, at whose house he and his staff put up for the night. After the latter had retired, Mrs. Williams mounted a horse, eluded the pickets, rode to Bull's Gap and guided a party of yankees to her house. Morgan tried to escape by cutting through the yankees, but was killed by a shot through the heart.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The New York Herald of the 7th contains a dispatch from Alvie Gilpin at Bell's Gap, Tennessee, stating that he surprised Jack Morgan on the 4th, and killed him, capturing 75 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

Yankee Items—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says Lincoln has issued his proclamation, requesting thanksgiving to be offered next Sunday, in all places of public worship in the United States, to Almighty God, for preserving our national existence, also prayer for Divine protection to our soldiers, for blessings and comforts to the sick and wounded, and prisoners, and widows, and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and returning thanks to Farragut, Canby and Granger for the reduction of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, and to Sherman and men for the capture of Atlanta.

Immense demonstrations were held at Saratoga, Troy, Boston, Buffalo, New London, Rochester and New Haven, over the fall of Atlanta. In most of the places a hundred guns were fired and speeches made.

A U. S Frigate has seized the rebel pirate Georgia, 20 miles off Lisbon, put her crew aboard, and sent her to New York.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine was burnt at Old Point on Saturday. Loss over $1,000,000.

Grant takes decided ground against the Chicago platform, and in favor of Lincoln, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

The Chicago Journal says Vallandigham wrote the Chicago platform.

Sherman says his army has been fighting continually since May and needs rest.

Yankee papers of the 7th say that the Republicans carried Vermont on Tuesday last by an increased majority.

There are prospects of another convention at Buffalo, under the auspices of Wade and Davis, to nominate a new Republican ticket.

Telegrams from Washington say that enlistments in the federal army for the last ten days average 3,000 per day.

It is said an anti-republican ticket is forming in the West with Chase for President, Frank Blair, jr., Vice-President. Fremont will withdraw in ten days.

A large force of rebels are in Missouri

The Herald says the World and News declare that the fall of Atlanta amounts to nothing.

Wheeler's Movements.—Memphis papers of the 5th say that Wheeler was in 6 miles of Nashville on the 22d, and fighting was going on near Leverne, and 4 miles of the Railroad was completely destroyed south of that place. The Confederates occupy Franklin and Lebanon. There was great excitement in Nashville. All government employees were under arms. Rousseau had gone out to meet Wheeler.

According to the New York Herald of the 7th, Rousseau telegraphs that Wheeler had crossed Duck river and joined Forrest, who, with Roddy, were retreating on Florence.

From Western Virginia.—Capt. Hill, of Gen. Imboden's command, recently went to Huttonsville, Randolph county, Va., and captured at that place 96 horses and mules, and 60 prisoners, whom he paroled, not being able to bring them out with him. On his return he captured 12 more prisoners at Greenbrier river. These last with the horses and mules, have arrived at the headquarters of the command.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

From Texas.—Gov. Lubeck, of Texas, passed through here on Saturday on his way to Richmond. He has recently been appointed aid to the President and ordered to the capital. The Governor gives a pleasant account of the condition of affairs in his State. He says they are not annoyed by yankees and every man is under his own vine and fig tree with no one to make him afraid.

The Governor crossed the Mississippi on the 15th of August. At that time no troops had crossed to this side, but it was expected that Taylor's troops would cross at an early day, and he supposes they are over before this.
Chattanooga Rebel, 5th.

More Negro Deserters.—Friday two negro deserters from Grant's army came into our lines, and were sent to the Castle. Their names are George Harris, of the "Fifth Colored Negro troops," and Ben, belonging to the same organization. Both admitted that they were slaves of B. Martin, Esq., of Chesterfield, and desired, above all things, to be returned to slavery again as it exists under Southern masters, preferring it vastly to slavery in the Yankee army under "Useless" Grant. They will be returned to their master.—*Enquirer.*

The Indian War against the U. States.—Late advices from Fort Riley say the Indian outrages have increased. A dispatch from St. Louis says:

On the 19th a train from Santa Fe to Leavenworth was attacked at Cummerian Spring, 10 men killed and all the stock captured. On the 21st 200 Indians attacked several trains, including one belonging to the Government, 60 miles west of Fort Larned. One man was killed and nearly all the stock captured. Large bands of Indians are congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages are of daily occurrence.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas rivers, about four hundred miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcements are absolutely needed. Over 2000 persons have been murdered on the Platte route and 100 on the Arkansas, the head waters of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks, and three hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed or captured, besides 3000 horses, 500 mules and 2000 oxen.

Idaho and Montana are said to swarm with disaffected and disloyal men. It is estimated that 20,000 men of this class have gone there in the past year and a half.

Col. Speer.—We learn that Col. Speer, Senator elect from the Yadkin District, is badly wounded, and not dead, as heretofore published in the papers of the State.—*Salis. Watchman.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. 1864.

THE YANKEE DRAFT ABANDONED!—Our readers will recollect that Monday last the 5th inst. was the day fixed on for the draft in Lincoln's dominions. New York papers of the 7th have been received, in which there is no account of any draft, but on the contrary we are told that "Seward made a speech at Auburn [his place of residence] on Saturday night, announcing that *there would be no draft, there being plenty of volunteers.*" This is a fact of inestimable importance to us. The reason assigned by Seward for abandoning the draft is manifestly and notoriously false. It is well known from the yankee papers of all parties that there has been scarcely any volunteering, and it is also well known that not a week before this speech of Seward's, letters from Washington to the New York papers stated that in view of the failure to volunteer, Lincoln had expressed himself as unalterably determined to enforce the draft. Why then is it not enforced? Simply and plainly because *Lincoln was afraid to enforce it*—afraid of a revolution at home, of which there were abundant signs, in all parts of the country, from the great centre in New York to the extremities in Maryland and the Northwest. The yankees are tired of the war. They were comparatively indifferent about the slaughter of their troops—of whom Grant alone has sacrificed more than a hundred thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners within the last four months—so long as their armies were composed of Germans and Irish and the lower classes at home. But when all became subject to draft, and none were allowed to buy themselves off with $300—when half a million more men were called for to be thrust into the slaughter pen, the people would not stand it—Lincoln has quailed before their determination not to submit.

The result is, that there will be no more replenishing of Grant's and Sherman's armies. They must fight it out with their reduced forces, constantly reduced still farther by expiration of terms of service and by casualties in battle. The prospect brightens We shall whip them, and that soon.

THE LOSS OF ATLANTA.—It is not surprising that the yankees should fire salutes and make speeches and Lincoln issue a Proclamation of thanksgiving over the fall of Atlanta, for these things are helps to the re-election of that functionary. But that anybody in the Confederacy should be so unduly depressed as some seem to be, is surprising. A little more than a year ago we sustained reverses a hundred times more severe than this of Atlanta. We lost Vicksburg, and with it a great army and the navigation of the Mississippi and the facilities for communicating with the trans-Mississippi region. At the same time we lost the battle of Gettysburg. These were indeed terrible disasters; but the country did not quail under them. Neither the army nor the people desponded. One or two presses, indeed, struck their colors and went over to the enemy, and did a good deal of mischief by encouraging desertion from the army; but they have been so effectually rebuked that they are likely for the future to heed the evidences of public opinion too well to commit a similar blunder again. These reverses have been followed, by the blessing of Heaven, by a long series of wonderful successes, after which comes one disaster, the loss of a town and its workshops and 1500 men out of a great army. And for this some feeble-kneed people are prostrate in the dust. For shame! The cause of the Confederacy is not lost, nor likely to be lost. It will spring forward again, and that right soon and gloriously. We cannot afford to be conquered. Therefore should we not sit down and grieve over any reverse, even though it were ten times as bad as that of the loss of Atlanta, but on the contrary go earnestly to work to repair the damage, by striking a blow that will send the yankees to fasting and prayer instead of thanksgiving.

As to the effect of the fall of Atlanta upon the election of Lincoln, we are by no means sure, but that if it should elect him it will be equal to a victory for us. We doubt if we should gain any thing by the election of McClellan. His administration would be far more able than Lincoln's, would conduct the war with much more skill and vigor, or possibly do us even greater mischief by plausible and deceptive propositions.

CONFEDERATE BONDS OR CERTIFICATES.—The patriotic citizen who from age or other cause is exempt from duty in the field, can serve the country almost as well by supplying it with funds; and this can be done, and must be done if the treasury is to be adequately supplied, not only by paying such taxes as are levied, but by investing every dollar of surplus funds in government securities. For this purpose the new untaxable 6 per cent bonds and the untaxable 6 per cent. certificates present favorable opportunities. The former have 30 years to run, and the coupons are equal to specie for the payment of export and import duties. The latter have no coupons, but are payable two years after the close of the war, the interest payable semi-annually. In advising our readers to invest in these bonds and certificates, (which are advertised in this paper,) we only advise what we have done ourselves. We have not bought a dollar's worth of any other kind of property since the war began, but have parted with other property to invest in them. We believe these bonds offer as good an investment as can be made; but that if they did not, it would still be self interest to take them, since thereby the government is sustained and the cause upheld.

THE MAILS.—As usual, since the interruption of travel on the Weldon road, we are without Virginia papers of later date than last Thursday morning. The mails appear to be carried with considerable regularity now on the Danville route and ought to reach this place as they did by the other, but the mail agents persist in putting off the Fayetteville mail at Raleigh, whereby our mails are regularly a day behind, except on Mondays—when two mails are missing, being necessarily detained in Raleigh for lack of conveyance. There must be some way of remedying this.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Friday last, Alex'r Spence, of this county, one of the Home Guard on duty in Moore county, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. His body was brought here for interment.

ANONYMOUS WRITERS.—When writers state important facts for publication, they should give the Editors their names, not for publication, but to justify the insertion of their articles. "A Soldier" having failed to give his name, is declined. But we dispose of his article more usefully, probably, by sending it to the General commanding Reserves.

TITLES.—A yankee Colonel at Nashville signs himself "Col. Massey of the 10th U. S. C. I. C. O. U. S. C. T.," which means "Colonel of the 10th United States Colored Infantry, and Commissioner of Organization of the U. S. Colored Troops."

THE TAX ON BANKS.—In the absence from Richmond of Mr. Attorney General Davis, on a visit to North Carolina, Mr. Wade Keyes, Acting Attorney General, gives an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury on the case made by the Banks of North Carolina and Cape Fear, whether they are liable to the Confederate tax laid by the act of 17th Feb'y last. The banks urge that "they were established, not merely for the benefit of the private Stockholders, but are the great fiscal agents of the State, which is also largely interested in them as Stockholders. They are also required by their charters to loan money to the State, to receive the deposits of the State, and to perform many other duties that are not required of any other banks." And Mr. Trenholm desired an opinion whether they were liable to any tax, and if so, whether the interest of the State is liable. Mr. Keyes says that banks are liable, and that the State being a stockholder does not exempt them. Instead of raising the banks to its own sovereign character by becoming a stockholder, the State thereby so far divests itself of its sovereignty and descends to a level with those with whom it thus associates itself. *Bank U. S. vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia*, 9 *Wheaton* 967. But he decides that the banks *are* exempt from taxation because they are the fiscal agents of the State. They are a part of the machinery of the State government, with which, under our system of separate, distinct and independent governments, the Confederate government has no right to interfere. Any other construction, he says, would enable the Confederate government greatly to embarrass, if not wholly to arrest, the operations of a State and to prostrate it at the feet of the Confederate government. If it may tax one instrument employed by a State, it may tax all,—its every process, all its property, and even its revenues, which was never intended. The question is in truth, says Mr. Keyes, a question of independence. "The powers and machinery of neither government is within the scope of the taxing or other legislative power of the other."

But as the question is a novel and important one, Mr. Keyes suggests that a case be made up for judicial determination.

From Wheeler's Command.—We learn that a courier has arrived bringing full accounts of operations of our cavalry in the rear of the enemy on the State road. It appears that when Wheeler first reached Dalton and turned off in the direction of Cleaveland, he ordered Gen. Martin, commanding one of the cavalry divisions, to blow up the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. This order was not obeyed, nor did Gen. Wheeler learn of it until Martin's division had left the road and formed a junction with the main body of our forces. As soon, however, as it was ascertained that the order had not been carried into effect, Gen. Martin was placed under arrest and sent back to Atlanta, and a picked body of men was detached from the command and sent to the State road with positive orders to destroy the tunnel at all hazards, as well as to remain in the vicinity of the road and capture all trains passing, destroy the track, culverts, and trestle work, and keep Sherman's communications cut

On Wednesday last, the courier reports, our cavalry carried out these orders. The day before they captured three trains of cars loaded with ammunition and stores. The stores were promptly destroyed with the trains, but the cars laden with ammunition were run back to the tunnel and placed inside of it. Both sides of the tunnel were closed up with rocks and dirt, after the powder had been arranged inside, and, everything being prepared, the train was fired, and in a few seconds the tunnel was a mass of ruins. Our informant states that the courier reports its destruction as being complete. The tunnel is now a perfect wreck and will take at least two months of hard labor to rebuild. At last accounts our cavalry were still at work tearing up the road, and it was believed that they could not be driven off except by a very large force, which will doubtless be sent against them, now that Atlanta has fallen.

If this report be true—and it is not impossible—there is a glimmer of hope for our arms yet. It is stated that sherman has but few trains of cars south of the Tunnel, and if these can be captured by our cavalry he will then be unable to transport his provisions to Atlanta. We are informed by an experienced railroad man that a *wagon road* can be built around the Tunnel in a few days. This would enable Sherman to have his stores shipped on the cars to the North side of the Tunnel and then carried by wagons to the South side and re-shipped on the trains he may have on this side. But if, as we observe above, these trains are captured and destroyed, he will be unable to transport his supplies from that point to Atlanta. It is a distance of 107 miles, and four mules could scarcely do more than haul enough corn and fodder for their own feeding, much less to carry enough provisions and ammunition to supply an army of the size that Sherman's is.

Macon Tel., 6th.

The Murder of Gen. Morgan.—The circumstances of the killing of the lamented Gen. Morgan, as detailed to us last night, may be briefly stated as follows: Gen. Morgan, with his staff, had his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams, in Greenville, and on Saturday night she determined to betray her guest and have him murdered. With this view she left her house at an early hour in the night and rode by an unfrequented and unguarded way to Bull's Gap, a distance of 15 miles, where the yankee forces were encamped, and there informing the yankee commander of her errand, a troop of cavalry was immediately detailed and sent under her pilotage to perform the cowardly work. They entered Greenville undiscovered, and before daylight surrounded the house in which their intended victim lay all unconscious of the danger that menaced him. By some means he was aroused before they entered the house, and running into the yard attempted to make his escape, but the foe was around him on every side. Drawing his pistol, he fired five shots at his assailants, who were firing heavily upon him, and at length a musket ball entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Gen. Morgan's men being aroused by the firing, soon rallied and drove the enemy from the town.

The husband of Mrs. Williams, who played such a conspicuous part in this bloody drama, is a member of Burnside's Staff. She and her children, we learn, were immediately ordered to leave our lines, and she is now doubtless receiving from her yankee friends the reward of her murderous treachery.

The body of Gen. Morgan was brought to Abingdon yesterday, where it was interred to await the time when the soil of his own loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

From Petersburg.—Thursday's Express mentions the following, the only incident of interest in that neighborhood on the preceding day:

"Early yesterday morning a detachment of men from Lane's N. C. Brigade surprised and captured a yankee picket post in the yard of the Davis house, on the Weldon railroad, bagging twelve prisoners, with their arms and the fixtures of their temporary camp. The affair was most neatly and successfully managed. The blue coats were flanked and taken without the firing of a gun."

Operations in the Valley.—WINCHESTER, Sept. 4.—An engagement occurred at Berryville in which Kershaw's division attacked the enemy's 6th corps, and drove it out of a line of breastworks at Berryville with comparatively small loss on our side. In Wofford's and Kershaw's brigades the loss is very slight, probably not more than a hundred. Another brigade, name not heard, lost rather more. Total loss probably, 300. Wounded men who have just come in here report that all is quiet at Berryville this morning, and that the enemy is believed to have left.

A drawn fight took place near Bunker Hill, between a part of Lorrax's cavalry division, and the cavalry of the enemy. Harry Gilmor was wounded in the neck, but is doing well. A cavalry fight also occurred about seven miles from this place, on the Valley Pike, in the direction of Newbern. I have not heard the result. Our infantry is here at Bunker Hill.

Sixteen wagons were captured on yesterday from Vaughan and Johnson's cavalry.

Gov. Rich. Sentinel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—This morning at 2 o'clock the enemy massed 11 regiments in front of Finegan and Harris's skirmish lines, driving in two of our lines and capturing 30 prisoners. Finegan and Harris quickly rallied their men, retook the inner line and captured 60 yankees, including an officer. Our skirmish lines were re-established. There was sharpshooting yesterday on this part of the line, where hitherto a sort of truce had existed. The lines were at some points 200 yards anart, at others not more than 50 yards. Nothing of interest going on now.

Official News from Gen. Wheeler.—RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—Official dispatches from headquarters [of Army of Tennessee] say that Wheeler reports as follows:—We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad; then worked down on the Alabama & Tennessee railroad, destroying 50 miles of road, several trains and much property. In every fight with the enemy thus far we have been successful, capturing a large number. Our loss is about 100 in killed and wounded. No prisoners have been taken from us in action.

From Mobile.—MOBILE, Sept. 9.—Gen. Dick Taylor has assumed command of this Department. Gov. Watts is here. Four blockaders are in sight, but all is quiet.

From Missouri.—MOBILE, Sept. 10.—The Memphis Evening Bulletin of the 7th has a report that Shelley with 5000 men is threatening Charleston and Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Large numbers of Price's men are in Southern Missouri, apparently awaiting the arrival of their General. Memphis is full of Arkansas rumors, but none are regarded reliable.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—The new [emancipation] Constitution for Maryland was adopted on the 6th inst., yeas 53, nays 25. Mr. Dent, who voted in the negative, declared the Constitution an instrument of wrong and oppression unexampled in the history of American Constitutions. The Convention has adjourned, subject to President's call.

Beast Butler has written a long letter in reply to Judge Ould's second propositions for an exchange of prisoners. He says that if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers who are prisoners and claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty affecting exchanges will be removed.

The New York Mercury says that the Chicago Convention tacitly agreed upon a plan of reconstruction of the Union, contemplating the organization of the five separate Confederacies, each independent of the others in the management of local affairs, but bound to each other by an alliance offensive and defensive. These Confederacies to consist as follows: The South Atlantic States, Trans-Mississippi States, Northwest, Middle States, New England States. A similar plan was proposed by Mr. Vallandigham in Congress in February 1861.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Thinking that a brief resume of the operations on the Georgia line may not be without its interest and use we subjoin an outline history, carefully made up from the various sources of intelligence at our command. Up to the 27th ult., the enemy's lines extended north east and south west, between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee, but on that day changed direction so as to reach from Sandtown to a point opposite to and between East Point and Fairburn. The 98th and 29th seemed to have been spent in preparations for an advance, and on the 30th six army corps in two heavy columns set out for Jonesboro. Skirmishing between our outposts and the enemy's advance immediately commenced and continued during the greater portion of the day in the neighborhood of that place.

WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT, AUG. 31ST.

To check the enemy's advance, Lee's and Hardee's corps were immediately detached by Gen. Hood, but, owing, it is said, to the guides losing their way, did not arrive in position till late in the day. In this way the attack which was to have been made on the morning of the 31st did not take place till between 2 and 3 o'clock on the evening of that day. The interval of leisure thus afforded them was taken advantage of by the enemy to throw up some earthworks, which were assaulted by our troops with only a partial success. The enemy's skirmish line was taken and a portion of Lee's corps captured the works immediately in its front. In front of a great part of Hardee's corps a dark gully intervened between it and the enemy's works, rendering the charge on this point abortive. Under these circumstances it was found impossible to attain the objects proposed, and our troops withdrew at nightfall to their original position and entrenched.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE, SEPT. 1ST.

On the next evening the enemy left his entrenchments and moved against our works in heavy force. Four successive and furious assaults were in turn met and repulsed, but on the 5th charge the force brought against Govan's brigade was so overwhelming as to force it back, thereby flanking those portions of the line which still stood firm. Under these circumstances—outflanked and in want of ammunition—Gen. Hardee was compelled to again withdraw, which he did in the direction of Lovejoy's, this side of Jonesboro'. Gen. Lee, who appears to have held the right of our line in this day's fight, also withdrew during the night towards Atlanta, for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. Hood and the main army.

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS, SEPT. 2D.

The result of Wednesday's and Thursday's fighting having been so unfortunate, Hardee's corps being cut off, and the enemy firmly lodged on the Macon road, it was evident that Atlanta must be given up, and accordingly, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning our army evacuated the place, retreating southward, toward Hardee. Between 9 and 11 o'clock in the day, that portion of the enemy still in position before Atlanta entered the city, and after leaving a garrison, pressed through on the track of our forces.

PRESENT POSITION, LOSSES, ETC.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, the third, Hood effected his junction with Hardee, and at last accounts our entire army was drawn up in line of battle before Lovejoy's, no whit demoralized, and but little weakened by loss of men or *material*.

In Wednesday's fight we learn that our loss was comparatively slight; and as on the succeeding day, we fought behind breastworks, this day's loss too was far from being anything equal to that of the enemy.

Our present line is understood to extend from Lovejoy's to McDonough, this latter place having been probably chosen as a resting place for our right, in order to permit the line, if necessary, to be extended towards Covington, on the Georgia Road. Such is a brief and, as far as we can now tell, accurate account of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta. The blow, though undeniably heavy, is by no means disheartening; and as to any fatal effect it may have, we can only say that we have, ere this, suffered reverses trebly severe, and still live through it all.

Our total losses, as will be seen by the telegrams, were not over 1500; that of the enemy is estimated over 5,000. This disproportion is attributed to the fact of the yankees having at some points charged in as many as ten lines deep. Hardee's corps is reported in particular as having fought with the most desperate gallantry on the 1st. Our loss apart from men was: 8 field pieces lost by Hardee at Jonesboro', for lack of horses to haul them off; some siege guns left by Hood at Atlanta; 5 to 8 locomotives; 150 to 200 freight cars; and some ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed.

Reports from Atlanta state that no outrages have been committed by the enemy, and the only annoyances felt so far have been from pilfering and robbery by stragglers. Some of the inhabitants who raised the white flag on the advent of the yankees, were met with volleys of abuse for their cowardice and declarations that they (the enemy) would not trust those who after living so long in a rebel city, had at length turned against their fellow citizens.

Jones and Evans.—We have received reliable intelligence, through a citizen of this place, who has received a letter from a Quartermaster in the service in Moore county, of the capture of the notorious murderer, Henderson Jones, and of the supposed killing of the burglar, Fry, *alias* Evans, who was in jail here awaiting his trial. Jones was tried for the murder of Stephenson at Alamance Superior Court, when he was convicted; he appealed to the Supreme court, and at the last June Term of that court, the judgment of the court below was confirmed. The gallows was full before him, and in his desperation to escape and with the help of some outside friends he broke our jail and made forthwith for the haunts of the deserters and outlaws in Randolph and Moore. We are glad to announce his apprehension, and congratulate the law abiding people, who so much regretted his escape and who so desired to see him pay the extreme penalty of the law. We suppose he will be returned to the Sheriff here to await condemnation at Alamance, where he will be executed should he live and not again break jail.—*Greens. Gulleon.*

Fire near Richmond.—RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—A very destructive fire occurred last night in Manchester, [a suburb of Richmond,] originating in Gilmer's Tobacco Factory, which, with a large stock of Tobacco, was entirely destroyed. Gray's Factory and several dwellings were also burned. The loss will exceed $1,500,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Returned to the Field.—The North Carolina Soldiers' Home, corner of Main and Nineteenth streets, one of the best kept institutions of the kind in the city, has fewer inmates now than at any previous time since it was established. They have all gone to the front.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

SORGHUM.—We have received from the Publisher, J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., a pamphlet of 71 pages, "Experiments with Sorghum Sugar Cane; and Treatise on the Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar." Revised from the Cincinnati edition. We do not know the price of the work.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Frances Pemberton, Montgomery county, N. C., by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, Maj. L. D. ANDREWS to Miss MARTHA A. PEMBERTON.

DIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst., JOHN RICHARD, son of Richard and Harriet E. Brooks.

Killed instantly on the 28th July, Lieut. RICHARD M. QUINCE, 7th Reg't N. C. T., aged 26 years, only remaining son of Mr. Parker Quince of Wilmington.

The adage that "Death loves a shining mark" has never been exemplified more truly than in the fate of the gallant ALEX'R I. WILLIAMS, formerly a resident of this town, and a member of Col. Grimstead's Arkansas Regiment, who was wounded on the 30th April 1864, in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, on the Sabine River, Ark., and had his throat cut by the incarnate fiends into whose hands he fell by the fortunes of war. He died at the age of 20 years, near Tulip, Ark., on the 9th of May ensuing, from the effect of his wounds.

Another martyr has sealed his devotion to the cause with a precious life. [Com.

LIZZIE SWAN, infant daughter of Dr. D. S. and Mrs. M. E. Williams, of Arkadelphia, Ark., died on the 31st May 1864, aged 17 months.

"All that's bright must fade,—
The brightest still the fleetest." [Com.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: Sirs:—I forward you lists of casualties of Grimes's Brigade on the 21st and 22d August, which you will please publish and oblige,

Very respectfully, yours

W. L. LONDON, A. A. G. & I.

List of casualties of Grimes's Brigade in the engagement near Charlestown, Va., on the 21st August 1864:

32d Reg't N C Troops.

Co H—Wounded: Oscar Braswell

F—Wounded: Thos Sherrill

42d Reg't N C Troops

A—Killed: J Brinson, L J Quin Wounded: S H Grady, G S Mobley

B—Wounds': E Steele, W M Knight, J Phillips, S Mullis

C—Killed: Corp R Amerson, Jos Boyett, J Rogers. Wounded: Capt Barnes, D W Gardner, J Todd, E Holand, J Rorer

D—Wounded: Capt Carey Whitaker (Comd'g Reg't) Sgt J E Lawton, Sgt Maj R L Joyner, J H Stamper, W T Vaughn

E—Killed: Corp J E Cobb. Wounded: Sgt J Gardner, D Hill, J Jordan, H Turner.

F—Wounded: Capt J H Morris.

G—Wounded: Sgt Jas Davis

H—Killed: J M Hammond Wounded: J W Thomas, S D Cole.

I—Killed: S Gillmore, D H Crump, W L Hildreth. Wounded: E J Teal, G T Dunlap

K—Wounded: Sgt Robt Barber (since died,) W J Cadwell, Jno Sneed, Isaac Sneed, W T Harrington, A J Jackson.

A—Wounded: Sgt Maj (acting Lieut) W B Kenan, Aug 22d

45th Reg't N C Troops

A—Wounded: Chas Leonard. Co E—Wounded: R L Apple.

I—Wounded: Jno Hicks.

58d Reg't N C Troops

F—Wounded: Corp H Mitchel (since died,) W G Mitchel (since died)

2d N C Battalion.

G—Wounded: Jas Hampton

Recapitulation—Killed 10, wounded 42. Total 52.

Casualties of Grimes's Brigade on 22d Aug 1864.

32d Reg't N C T, none.

43d " " "

58d " " "

2d N C Battalion " "

45th Reg't N C Troops.

B—Wounded: Private Apple.

D—Wounded: Sgt Lewellen

F—Wounded: Private Jarrell.

H—Wounded: Lieut Watkins.

I—Wounded: Sgt Stevens.

K—Wounded: Private Proctor

Recapitulation—Killed: None, wounded 6.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in a charge on the enemy's works at Reams' Station on the 25th August, Joseph G. Ellis, Co. E, 26th N. C. Reg't. The subject of this notice, as soon as he arrived at the age of 18, left his happy home in Chatham county, N. C., and cast his lot with the defenders of his oppressed country. For more than two years he was in the field ready to meet the enemy whenever he might come. On the 25th ult., in a charge ordered on the Railroad near Reams' Station, none sprang forward with more alacrity than this noble youth; but, alas, a minnie ball pierced his forehead, causing instant death. The deceased was aged about 20 years; and is the third son of James Ellis, who has died in the service of their country. They were members of this company. The first, Wm. B Ellis, aged 22, died of disease in June 1862. Sergt J N. Ellis was left at Gettysburg, Pa., when Gen. Lee fell back from that place, to care for our wounded; fell into the hands of the enemy; contracted a disease in northern prisons which proved fatal, Jan'y 1864. The afflicted parents of these three noble youths who have so freely offered up their lives for our independence, and have been cut down in the very bloom of life, have our warmest sympathy

A COMRADE IN ARMS

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 12.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4 to 4 50. Pork 2 50. Lard $4.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per hunch
Cotton, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super, $175, Family, $180.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00 Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $20 00 to $22 50. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00
Molasses, country made, 20 00 to 25 00.
Rice 60 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $10 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Five Hundred Million Loan Non-Taxable Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sales of the above Bonds at $135 and interest will be discontinued after the 30th inst. Sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price. I am prepared to deliver Bonds of $100, $500, and $1000 now.

AUG. W. STEEL, Agent for Sale Bonds.

Sept. 10 66 2wi

Lost—Pocket Book,

BETWEEN Fayetteville and Graham's Bridge, containing $8 50 in money, two small notes, some little accounts, a furlough and a descriptive list. I give will a liberal reward for it or for it to be placed any where on the road so that I can get it. OLIVER HALL.

Cumberland county, Sept 1. 66-2tpd

Notice to Public Creditors.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & ARMORY, Sept. 9, 1864.

PERSONS having claims against the undersigned, contracted since Feb'y 17th, 1864, are requested to give notice at this Office immediately, of the amounts of said claims respectively, for which they are willing to receive payment in certificates of indebtedness, to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, under an Act of the Confederate Congress, "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved Feb'y 17, 1864. Those certificates offer strong inducements to capitalists for investment, as they bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and are not liable to taxation either on principal or interest. They will be transferable by the holders, under regulations to be prescribed by the Sec'y of Treasury. Public creditors who avail themselves of this offer will, whilst promoting their own interests, aid the Government in its financial operations.

JOHN L. HOLMES,
A. A. Q. M., C. S. A.

#6 3t]

List your Tithes.

ALL persons who have failed to return their crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Wool, are *requested* to meet me at the Market House in Fayetteville on the 26th and 27th inst.

Relatives of those now absent in the Home Guards and Senior Reserves are requested to make returns for all who are absent

This is the last chance to list the above named crops

In all cases where returns are not now made I will have to ascertain the amount produced in the best way I can, when the estimates will be transferred for collection with the 50 per centage.

J. A. JOHNSON
Assessor West. Dist., Cumberland Co., N. C.

Sept 10 1tpd

Assessor's Notice.

THE Tax Payers residing in the upper District Robeson county who have not listed their crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cured Hay and Wool, are requested to meet me at the following times and places prepared to list:

Alfordsville, Sept. 20th, 1864.
Smith's, Sept. 21st
Blue Spring, Sept. 22d
Lumber Bridge, Sept. 23d.
St. Paul's, Sept. 24th.
Howellsville and Wishart's, 26th in Lumberton.

It is of the utmost importance that this matter be punctually attended to as the Arcnis cannot receive the Tithe without it is accompanied with an estimate from the Assessor. Those failing to list will be subject to the additional tax.

HUGH A CAMPBELL,
Assessor Upper District.

Sept. 8 66 4t

HEADQR'S RESERVE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1864.

General Orders No. 8.

I. THE following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21st, 1864.

General Orders, No 32

1 PARAGRAPH V., General Orders No. 66, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, Sept'r 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond Feb'y 9th, 1864.

General Orders, No 18.

* * * * * * *

IV. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82, (series 1863,) forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE.
Ass't Adj't General.

Sept 12. 66-7t

Tithe Peanuts.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

Tithe Peanuts

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

66 4t*2t]

Office Post Quartermaster,
4th Congressional District N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6th.

NOTICE to Farmers of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Harnett, Columbus and Brunswick

Depots will be open on the 15th of this month to receive the Tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and cured Hay. You will take your estimates to the Tithe agents and get receipts on them. None but regular Tithe agents in your respective Counties are allowed to receive "Tithes."

Having learned that several persons have been informed by influential men that they need not pay more than 50 per cent. in case of failure to pay their Tenth, I hereby notify you, that it is an Act of Congress to collect the 500 per cent on the crops of 1864, and Bacon of last season. Therefore it is better to pay your Tithes and save the penalty. The Government needs the produce very much, and it is hoped that parties will bring in promptly. Maj. Blount, Q. M., at Smithville, will receive the Tithes of parties in that part of Brunswick W. L. Hall will receive at Rivers'de.

Parties who do not list their Tithes the assessors will have to visit their farms, and list the best way they can, when the estimate will be transferred for collection with the 500 per centage.

I hope that Farmers will pay promptly so as to avoid the necessity of having anything impressed.

J. M. McGOWAN,
Post Quarter Master.

65-4t]

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4th Cong. District N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 5, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Depots will be opened on Thursday the 15th inst., at the following places, for the reception of the Tax in Kind for 1864: Western Depot at Mrs. Christian McKeithan's; Northern Depot at Kingsbury, Eastern Depot at Cedar Creek; Central Depot at Fayetteville.

All articles estimated by the Assessors may be delivered at once. The producer must present his estimate at the time of delivery, so that the Agent may receipt thereon for the article received. Cleaned Wool on estimate to be paid in clean Wool.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Ag't
For Cumberland county.

65-2t*2t]

ENROLLING OFFICE,
HARNETT COUNTY, Sept. 8, 1864.

ALL men in this county between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age who have forwarded petitions for details as Farmers, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, &c., are hereby ordered to report to me at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the evening of the 21st inst., prepared to go to Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday morning. Any one failing to report promptly will be arrested and forwarded to Camp of Instruction. The Militia officers will see that all persons coming under this head are notified immediately.

A. H. TOLAR,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer.

65-4tpd]

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro boy who says his name is ANTHONY, and belongs to Joseph Holliday, Conwayborough, S. C. His former master was Mr. Boykin of Sampson county. Anthony is about 38 or 40 years of age, dark complexion, says that he has been runaway about 5 years. The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailer

Sept. 10. 66tf

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs Lanneau,

assisted by the Misses Ellison, will open their SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at the foot of Haymount, on Monday October 3d, 1864.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

English branches,	$75 00
French and Latin, each,	25 00
Music,	75 00

Tuition payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.

Sept. 12 66-2t

Miss H. E. Crow will open school

in Green Street on the 3d day of October 1864.

Sept. 12. 66-3t*0

Piano Tuning.

PARTIES living in or near Fayetteville desiring to have their Pianos tuned, are informed that Prof. W. S. B. Matthews will be in town about the eighteenth of September and will attend to any orders that may be left for him at the Post Office or at Mr. J. A. Worth's store. Strings replaced and other repairing neatly executed.

Mr. Matthews will tune in the country when conveyance is provided 66-tf

Rice and Gold Watch at Auction.

ON Thursday next the 15th inst. will be sold at Auction,

5 Casks Rice, just received;
1 Lady's Gold Lever Watch;
2 County of Cumberland Bonds of $100 each.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Sept. 10 1t

Horse Shoe Iron at Auction.

1000 LBS. HORSE SHOE IRON,
24 prs STOUT ENGLISH SHOES
Will be sold at Auction on Thursday the 22d inst.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Sept. 12 66 2t

Lost or Stolen,

A Plain Black Silk PARASOL, somewhat worn, having a figured border and fringe. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this Office. Sept. 12.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, the 3d inst., between Mrs Banks's Store and Mr. W. H. Haigh's Law office, a pair of HEAVY GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be very liberally rewarded on leaving them at the dwelling of

Mrs. MARY GILCHRIST.

Sept. 5. 1t-pd

Cane Mill—Iron Rollers.

MY HORSE POWER CANE MILL, with a good complement of Rollers and Evaporators, is in operation on Cross Creek, near the Factory. Toll one fourth.

JOHN KERSHAW.

Sept. 10. 66 2tpd

$250 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 6th inst., a small dark iron gray MARE, eight years old. Also my Saddle and Bridle. The last heard of the thief he was on the road leading to the Grassy Islands, eight miles from the Pee Dee River. He was a small man, of dark complection, and wore a cap and roundabout gray coat and black pants. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief.

DUNCAN McLAUCHLIN.

Argyle P. O., Sept. 10 66 1t*2t

10 000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh N C

Sept 5 66*tf

Executor's Notice.

THE subscribers having q

HOW TO INVEST

From the Richmond Examiner.

Property is dearer and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period. It follows that if Confederate independence is likely to be established and the war to be ended within any reasonable period, the rich men after its close will be those who shall have converted their surplus property at the present enormous prices into currency at its present low rates. The present Confederate debt is probably about twelve or fourteen hundred millions of dollars. If the war should end at any time when this debt shall have grown to no greater magnitude than two thousand millions, it will be easily manageable, and every dollar of it will become within a few years equivalent to specie.

The idea of repudiation is a bugaboo. In this very commercial age of ours, no nation, however exalted in rank or established in reputation, could repudiate a public debt without placing itself under the ban of national infamy, or without incurring pecuniary loss greater than the debt it shirked. The South is composed of a very haughty and proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a Quixotic regard for their personal honor. They are a race who could never deliberately vote themselves a community of swindlers. It is a slander upon our soldiers to say that when they return home they will vote a repudiation of the public debt. Those brave men will have won, by years of patient toil, and privation, illustrated by a long series of gallant deeds, a glory they will scorn to tarnish and refuse to forfeit by a glaring act of dishonesty. They will reflect that the reputation of their country is still in their keeping, and that having bravely achieved the great work of independence, it would be silly indeed and quite unworthy of them to ignominiously skulk the minor task of maintaining its credit and financial honor. They will, indeed, be more interested in maintaining the public credit than in overthrowing it. Unfortunately they will come out of the war poorer than others in world's goods; and as property will be the subject of the heaviest taxation, they will have less interest than others in insisting upon an act of public infamy. They will be the chief repositories of the patriotism and guardians of the honor of their country; they will have done too much in the field to deliberately disgrace it before the world, for the purpose of avoiding a taxation which will fall heavily on property and lightly on themselves.

Nor could the Confederacy be permitted to repudiate its debt, even if it desired to do so never so much. The announcement of peace will send millions of our treasury notes and bonds abroad. The domestic holders of money and bonds will immediately and eagerly barter them in exchange for all sorts of merchandize; and thus a considerable portion of the public debt will soon be held by the inhabitants of other countries, whose governments will protect them in their rights. The Confederacy will be too much enamored of peace to heedlessly rush into war with half the great powers of the world for the sake of avoiding an honest debt which it could support without inconvenience.

In modern times it is only the interest on public debt that represents the burden to be borne. The interest upon the Confederate debt will be about a hundred millions a year. To show how easily this could be paid, it is only necessary to state that an export duty of five cents a pound on cotton would more than produce the sum, and this export duty would fall upon the consumers of cotton abroad, and not upon its producers at home. This small export duty would pay the entire interest on the public debt, and leave the other staples and property of the country free to such taxation as may be deemed necessary for sinking the principal of the public debt. Our independence will establish direct trade between the South and Europe, and we shall save the tribute and protective bounties which we formerly paid in a thousand forms to the North. This very saving will be greater than the taxes which we shall have to pay for maintaining the public debt, and will enable us to meet the taxation without feeling its burden. Nothing is more clear than the fact that even if the Confederate debt should reach two thousand millions of dollars, it will be supported with more ease than any country ever before maintained a debt of only a third the proportionate magnitude.

The public debt, therefore will not be repudiated by the Confederacy for three reasons, namely: there will be no necessity for repudiation; the people will be too proud of the glory and reputation of their country thus to bring it to shame; and repudiation would not be permitted even if the Confederacy were base enough to desire it. The man who fears repudiation shows at once his ignorance of public affairs, and slanders his country.

Confederate independence having become, in the progress of the present campaign, a fact reasonably to be assumed as settled, it follows, from the foregoing obvious reflections, that investments in Confederate credits are safe. If safe, what could be more profitable than an exchange of property into money on the present extraordinary terms? Who can ask better terms in regard to the profit promised than twenty for one? Suppose property to be held until after the war, it will at best then pay not more than an interest or rental of ten per cent. Suppose, on the contrary, a hundred dollars worth of property is exchanged for two thousand dollars worth of Confederate bonds, how will the matter stand after the war? The property will produce a rental of six to ten dollars per annum, subject to deduction for taxation; the bonds will produce an interest of a hundred and twenty dollars, exempt from taxation. Two years after the war's close it will be found that the wisest and wealthiest men will be those who bought up the credits of Government when they were cheapest.

Every war is succeeded by a period of great pecuniary stringency. Property falls from the lofty heights it had attained down to the lowest depths of depression. Money, which was so abundant as to infest the community, becomes even more scarce than it had been redundant; and hard times set in with extreme intensity. What the causes of this state of things is, cannot be realised by a generation who never witnessed such times before; but when the evil day comes we shall understand these causes as well as we all now understand, when too late, how much money we could have made at the beginning of the war if we had only been able to see twelve months ahead. That we are blind to future occurrences does not prevent them from coming upon us. These hard times, this scarcity of money, which always succeed the conclusion of great wars, will certainly succeed that of our war, be the causes of the phenomenon what they may.

In view of such a state of things soon to set in, what is the wisest policy in regard to money and property? Is it to accumulate property, which is of no present use, which will be a drag, which will command no sale, which will be subject to taxation, accumulate it, too, at the cost of fabulous prices; or is it to convert redundant property into money or bonds, and lay these aside for the evil times ahead of us? The homeyed plea in every mouth is, that if a man sells property now which he does not want, what use can he make of the money? The answer does not baffle the wisdom of a Solomon. If he is looking to an investment, he had better hold money which he cannot use than property which he does not want, seeing that his money will pay him an income after the war of twenty for every one which will be paid by property;—seeing, also, that property will be a drag, and heavily taxed, while money and bonds will be cash in his hands during a stringent money pressure.

Another source of apprehension is the further increase of the circulation under the current expenditures of the war. But this increase is much smaller at present than it has been at any time before. All foreign purchases are now paid for out of the profits on cotton, and it is only domestic purchases that require the use of Treasury notes. It is expected that non-taxable six per cent. certificates authorized to be paid for produce, and the proceeds of the five hundred million loan, will enable the Treasury to keep down the circulation, and possibly to reduce it. This expectation is reasonable and well founded. We shall never witness again such an inflation of currency as prevailed last winter. It is possible, it is even probable, that the amount of outstanding circulation may be reduced to two hundred millions. The prospect of such a consummation must tell powerfully on prices, and those who contemplate investing in Confederate credit will find their account in seizing the present opportunity of high prices of property for executing their purpose.

The Powder Mill Explosion.—Somebody has informed the editor of the Savannah News that the Augusta Powder Works have been blown up. This is an error. Only one building, situated some distance from the main works, was destroyed. The accident will cause but little if any delay in the manufacturing operations of the establishment.—*Aug. Chronicle.*

The Orphan Fund.—We learn from Dr. Deems, who has just returned from Moore and Montgomery Counties, that he was very successful in those Counties in his efforts for the Orphan Fund. The people of Montgomery subscribed $22,000 and of Moore $10,600 to the Fund.—*Ral. Standard.*

"Ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful in the world is the hand that gives."

HUNTER'S ATROCITIES

August 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

A brief note from a correspondent, published a short time since in your paper, mentioned the destruction by Hunter of several private residences in Jefferson county. I have just received a letter from the wife of one of the gentlemen whose house was burned, enclosing, for my benefit, a copy of a letter she addressed to the yankee General; and I assume the responsibility of sending it to you for publication. It speaks for itself:

Shepherdstown, Va., July 20, 1864

Gen. Hunter—Yesterday your underling, Capt. Martindale, of the "First New York Veteran Cavalry," executed your infamous order and burned my house. You have had the satisfaction ere this of receiving from him the information that your orders were fulfilled to the letter; the dwelling and every outbuilding, seven in number, with their contents, being burned. I, therefore, a helpless woman whom you have cruelly wronged, address you, a major-general of the United States army and demand *why* this was done? What was my offence?

My husband was absent, an exile. He has never been a politician, or in any way engaged in the struggle now going on, his *age* preventing. This fact, David Strother, your Chief of Staff, could have told you. The house was built by my father, a Revolutionary soldier, who served the whole seven years for *your* independence. There was I born; there the sacred dead repose; it was *my* house and *my* home; and there has your niece, who lived among us all this horrid war, up to the present moment, met with all kindness and hospitality at my hands.

Was it for this that you turned me, my young daughter and little son out upon the world without a shelter? Or was it because my husband is the grandson of the Revolutionary patriot and rebel, Richard Henry Lee, and the near kinsman of the noblest of Christian warriors, the greatest of generals, Robert E Lee? Heaven's blessings be upon *his* head forever! You and your Government have failed to conquer, subdue or match him; and disappointed rage and malice find vent upon the helpless and inoffensive.

Hyena like, you have torn my heart to pieces; for all hallowed memories clustered around that homestead—and, demon like, you have done it without even the pretext of revenge; for I never saw or harmed you. Your office is not to lead, like a brave man and soldier, your men to fight in the ranks of war, but your work has been to separate yourself from all danger, and, with your incendiary band, steal unawares upon helpless women and children, to insult and to destroy. Two fair homes did you yesterday ruthlessly lay in ashes, giving not a moment's warning to the startled inmates of your wicked purpose; turning mothers and children out of doors; your very name execrated by your own men for the cruel work you gave them to do.

In the case of Mr. A. R. Boteler, both father and mother were far away. Any heart but that of Captain Martindale (and *yours*) would have been touched by that little circle, comprising a widowed daughter, just risen from her bed of illness, her three little fatherless babes—the eldest not five years old—and her heroic sister. I repeat, any man would have been touched at that sight. But Capt. Martindale—one might as well hope to find mercy and feeling in the heart of a wolf, bent on its prey of young lambs, as to search for such qualities in his bosom. You have chosen well your man for such deeds; doubtless you will promote him.

A colonel of the federal army has stated that you deprived forty of your officers of their commands because they refused to carry out your malignant mischief. All honor to their names, for this at least. They are men; they have human hearts and blush for such a commander.

I ask who that does not wish infamy and disgrace attached to him forever, would serve under you? Your name will stand on history's page as the hunter of weak women and innocent children; the hunter to destroy defenceless villages and refined and beautiful homes; to torture afresh the seared hearts of suffering widows; the hunter of Africa's poor sons and daughters, to lure them on to ruin and death of soul and body; the Hunter with the relentless heart of a wild beast, the face of a fiend, and the form of a man. Oh Earth, behold the monster!

Can I say, "God forgive you?" No prayer *can* be offered for you. Were it possible for human line to raise your name heavenward, angels would thrust the foul thing back again and demons claim their own. The curses of thousands, the scorn of the manly and upright and the hatred of the true and honorable, will follow you and yours through all time, and brand your name Infamy! Infamy!!

Again, I *demand*, why have you burned my house? Answer, as you *must* answer before the searcher of all hearts; why have you added this cruel, wicked deed to your many crimes?

D. B. Rice.

A Scene in a Church.—We were informed by telegraph, a few days ago, of the bursting of a shell in a church at Atlanta. A correspondent of the Columbus Times describes the scene as follows:

The yankee batteries were mysteriously silent yesterday (Thursday.) On Wednesday night a large 42-pound shell entered the Presbyterian Church, on Marietta street, and after passing through the pulpit exploded in the basement, or Sunday school room. Several families living in the vicinity, having taken refuge there, were more or less stunned and injured by the explosion, and one man had his right arm taken off. The scene in the room was frightful—it was after midnight, and all the inmates were sleeping peacefully, perfectly confident of security. Mothers caught up their children hurriedly, rushed frantically into the streets screaming, though without any definite purpose in view, save that of escaping for the time from the scene which had struck such terror into their souls—and there, out upon the open streets, they stood crouching, with their little families clinging around them, and knowing not where to fly for safety. Shell after shell in rapid succession came screaming through the air, and as the light of each terrific explosion—like lightning flashes—quivered over them, the figure of one pale faced mother could be descried, with bare outstretched arms, vainly hoping to shield her little ones from the falling fragments. Oh! the heartless cruelty of the foe! Oh! the mighty depths of a mother's love!

Assistance came at last, however, and the panic stricken women and children were huddled off into the bomb-proofs of kind neighbors in more secure localities, and the wounded properly cared for.

A Hundred years too late.—The Newcastle (England) Chronicle, of the 20th ult, says:

When in 1764, one of the earliest friends of the Newcastle Chronicle sent for insertion the following advertisement, he little dreampt over how long a space of a time responding application would be made:

"Wanted, a middle aged woman (who has been servant in genteel families, and can be well recommended for honesty) to take charge of a single gentleman's house in the country. She must undertake cooking and setting out the table. A gardener is also wanted, who, having but a small garden to take care, will be expected to assist occasionally in the house or stables. If a man and wife can undertake the above places, provided they are not encumbered with children, it will be more agreeable. Apply to the printer of this paper."

Yesterday, in celebration of the century of the Chronicle, we distributed among our subscribers reprints of No. 1, published on the 22d March, 1764: and of the 29 advertisements it contained, the foregoing stood at the head. The sheet had not been re-issued many hours when a respectable worthy looking couple entered the publishing office, and advancing to the counter, innocently inquired the address of the "single gentleman."

All the establishment was at fault. Its "oldest inhabitants" could not recollect the name of the advertiser. The rustic bachelor was unknown. No account stood against him in the books of the office. Time had written over him *Non est*. He was clean gone—he, his genteel house and small garden—all were forgotten. And the honest applicants who offered themselves yesterday so unexpectedly to his call, were apprised, to their astonishment, that they were a hundred years too late.

THE CAVALRY AT REAMS' STATION.

A correspondent furnishes the Richmond Enquirer with the following account of the battle near Reams' Station:

Cavalry Outposts near Reams' Station, Va., August 28th, 1864.

A brief statement of the facts of the glorious success that crowned our arms at this place on yesterday may be a matter of moment to your readers. The enemy, after throwing his lines across the Weldon railroad on the 16th ultimo, fortifying himself at Yellow Tavern, still extended his line by the arrival of Hancock's corps from the north side of the James, down the railroad to Reams' Station, and strongly fortified that point.

The position was a most advantageous one, occupying a smartly elevated ground, approached by open fields and felled timber. From their rear on the South their fortified line coursed from Reams' Mills through Tucker's farm, perpendicular and across the old Halifax road and the railroad, there turning at right angles, thus parallel and up the railroad opposite Oak Grove Church, where it broke off from the railroad, running diagonally across it in the direction of the Jerusalem Plank road.

Our cavalry was put in motion early yesterday morning (the 25th) and advanced upon the enemy, Butler's division on the left and Lee's (commanded by Gen Barringer) on the right. Gen Barringer was ordered to make a detour with his brigade around on the Blanford road, and make a demonstration on the enemy's rear, which he most handsomely did, striking them on Tucker's farm. He drove them back in considerable confusion upon their works, capturing several prisoners. In the meantime Gen Hampton caused a demonstration to be made on the left of the Halifax and railroad, that at this point ran in close proximity and parallel to each other road; withdrawing Barringer back upon the road, he sent up the demonstration along the enemy's front until Gen. A. P. Hill, with a part of his corps, about 8 o'clock, came up within striking distance from the direction of Dinwiddie C. H. Here Gen. Hampton concentrated his cavalry on the right and left of the railroad, with Barringer's and Davis' (Chambliss' old brigade) brigades on the right, immediately fronting the enemy's works—Rosser's, Young's and Dunnavant's brigades, of Butler's division, on the left. Of our division, the 2d North Carolina, portions of 9th, 10th and 13th Va. regiments, constituted the advance, while the other parts of these commands were placed and moved up in supporting distance, assisted by McGregor's Battery of Horse Artillery, that moved with its usual dash, plunging a hasty shot as we advanced. On our gallant line comes; the advancing pops from their carbines are answered by sheets of flame from the heavy skirmish lines of the enemy's infantry; the steady forward breaks into a charge, enlivened by the old familiar yell, driving the swooning lines of the enemy back into a strong chain of rifle pits and hastily constructed barricades that protected the road. So impetuous and straightforward was the line pressed upon their heels that many were captured before they could rise from the pits, while the rest were driven—a flying herd—back upon their fortifications, leaving many killed and wounded strewn on the roadside and field. The other troops, occupying our left, moved up with the same alacrity and success, though not finding as heavy body before them as before that part of our line immediately on and to the right of the road. Here at this stage of the fight, a portion of Butler's command were dismounted and placed on the right with the assaulting line. In the meantime sharp skirmishing breaks along a line far to our left. And sudden as a thunderclap the guns of A. P. Hill burst upon the enemy's right. The yell and the sudden and incessant rattle of musketry announces the charge; met by one livid flame along the enemy's works, the impetuous rush, seconded by a crushing enfilading fire of our artillery, carries A. P. Hill's troops victoriously over the left of the line. Our cavalry there, too, have nobly done their duty. Suiting themselves to the general combination, they have charged and carried the works in front with the same *elan* of their brother infantry. And now, carbines on one side and musketry on the other hurl back and crowd the confused columns of the enemy between them. Batch after batch, as their presence of mind would be resumed, would hoist the white flag, and would *sua sponte* run to the rear for dear life. Night alone prevented our victorious troops from reaping more thoroughly the fruits of victory.

All the enemy's artillery—sixteen pieces—fell into our hands, a vast quantity of small arms and accoutrements, besides a large number of prisoners. His dead and wounded thickly strew the ground, while our loss was miraculously small—two hundred, it is said, will cover it—clearly demonstrating that the sudden onset is the safest mode of fighting. And here be it said in due credit, that our once jeered cavaliers and infantry shook hands over one common battle field and mingled their shouts in one common victory.

D. B. Rice.

Gen. A. P. Hill's Report.—The following is Gen. Hill's official report of the last battle at Reams':—

Hdqrs Third Corps, Aug. 31, 1864.

"Colonel—I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th, at Reams' station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms and thirty-two horses.

"My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry is seven hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and missing.

"Very respectfully,

"A. P. Hill, Lieut. Gen.

Retaliation.—A piece of retaliation was visited upon the yankees on our lines day before yesterday. It seems that on a considerable portion of our lines in front of Petersburg there had existed a tacit truce for several days, during which the yankees, without fear of disturbance, strolled and loafed in large numbers in front of their works. Our men received orders not to interfere with them unless Petersburg was again shelled, but in that case to open upon them without notice the most destructive possible fire. Thursday morning the yankees were out in great numbers, enjoying the fine weather and the early morning air. For half an hour the yankee batteries had been playing upon the town, knocking private houses to pieces and endangering the lives of non-combatants, but the yankee strollers gave the matter no attention, not then believing that it could concern them in any way. Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works; throwing them into a panic and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. They left about 200 of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade. When the shelling of the city had ceased, and quiet had been restored along the lines, it was explained to the yankees that they had been fired into because of the barbarous conduct of their Generals in bombarding the private residences of Petersburg.—*Rich. Examiner, 3d.*

The nominee for Vice President at Chicago.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton was in the Convention, and when nominated, "being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people in the future as in the past. * * * With the hearts of millions of freemen with them, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last."

The Indian War against the Yankees.—St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The savages are said to have captured over 3,000 horses and mules, besides a large amount of cattle, during the past six weeks. The population of the various tribes banded together for war is about 18,000, 4,000 of whom are warriors.

New Corn Meal.—We learn that a small quantity of new corn was ground at the mill of Mr. Isaac H. Rogers, near this place, on the first day of the present month. This is the first new corn meal which has been produced from the present crop.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!

1200 LBS BEST ENGLISH BLUE STONE, for sale by WORTH & CO., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 26. 6t-10pd

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

46th N C Reg't from the 15th July to 21st August, including the latter date:

Aug 8d—Co A—Wounded: Jno G Beddingfield severely in head.

Aug 10—Co G—Wounded: R Maness mortally, died on 11th.

Weldon Railroad, Sunday Aug 21st—Co B—Wounded: C A Waggoner, slightly.

C—Killed: S M Moss. Wounded: J G Edwards slightly.

E—Wounded: Corp F Harris, E R Goss and C E Grisham, slightly. Missing: Thos H Jones.

F—Killed: Capt Thos A Branson. Wounded: Sam'l Jarrell slightly.

G—Wounded: E J Stinson severely, W B Steed slightly, Jno Varner finger amputated.

H—Wounded: A Riddle slightly.

K—Wounded: P E Abney slightly.

I—Wounded: W S Tisdall severely, T D Hair, slightly.

46th N C Regiment in the battle near Reams' Station, Aug 25th, 1864:

Co A—Wounded: Capt H R McKinney badly in arm, Sgt J O Means slightly, Sgt W L Phillips severely in thigh, Corp Henry Israel mortally, since died, R B Jones slightly.

B—Wounded: Sgt W P Coop, A J Taylor, Jacob Hornbuse, John G Hampton, all slightly.

C—Wounded: Lt T R Price badly in the arm, A K Sheren severely in neck, John Faulkner severely in hand, since amputated, James Thomas and James Hagood slightly, A A Pittard missing and supposed to be killed.

D—Killed: Sgt John Kelly. Wounded: Sgt A J McPhail mortally, since died, Sgt J H Morgan severely in hand, D D Livingston severely in arm and breast, J A McCormick slightly.

E—Wounded: Lt H C Latte slightly, Sgt J Y Wheeler severely in hand, W J Prinkley slightly, C Meadows slightly, (missing.) C R Thomason and E Washington slightly.

F—Wounded: J S Dunn and J W Connor, slightly.

G—Killed: Sgt J A Harmon, G W Julian, M Myers. Wounded: Capt R P Troy severely in thigh, Lieut J W Brock, Sgt J J Turner, W F Blair and J H Depree slightly, J L Davis severely in thigh and foot, B A Johnson slightly.

H—Wounded: W J Piner severely in abdomen, J J Moody severely in hand, Peter McLean badly in face, J A Cameron slightly.

I—Wounded: Sgt A T Herring badly in thigh, Sgt J E Ezzell severely in thigh and shoulder, J R Bradshaw and T E Hair slightly.

K—Killed: A W Bost, W D Wike. Wounded: Capt A T Bost severely in hip and thigh, Lt M N Smyer mortally, Corp Isaac L Summit severely in right groin, W L Ditter mortally, Geo W Prum severely in thigh, Asa Bumgarner severely in thigh, W S Setzer severely in thigh and arm, W L Hewit severely in side, Henry Weaver severely in head, J M Beavy severely in foot and hand, Jacob Arnts severely in right leg, Jacob Fry, Sgt J S Shuford, Sgt Simon E Kard, Marcus Beavy, O M Jarrett, P V Gilbert, Marcus Boyd, Levi Traves, slightly.

Headquarters 46th N. C. Reg't. Aug. 30, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Sirs:—For the information of all interested please publish the above list of casualties of the 46th Reg't in the late engagement at Reams'. Also the list of casualties of the Reg't for the month of August prior to that date.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

A. C. McAlister, Lt Col Comd'g Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

52d N C Regt. Aug 21st 1864.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Sgt Maj H C Turner in head.

Co A, from Cabarrus.—Killed: J H Wallace.

B, Randolph—Wounded: Corp J A Gowens.

D, Stokes—No casualties.

E, Richmond—Wounded: Corp D O Gay left leg amputated, but doing well, Corp J H Mason slightly in foot.

F, Wilkes—Wounded: A Absher, Sgt Sebastian, Frank Cockerham, all slightly.

G, Lincoln—Killed: T M Hunt. Wounded: Sgt L M Shelton, severely in head and shoulder, John Luckey slightly, J Riggins severely in hip.

H, Lincoln—Wounded: O W Weathers severely in hip, W Hope, C Friday, Corp S J Forney, C Nance, all slightly.

I, Stanly—Killed: D M Moyer. Wounded: W P Lowder severely in hand.

K, Forsyth—Wounded: Lt R L Cox slightly.

C, consolidated with K, W Mitchel missing.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Headquarters Army N. Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Please publish for the information of friends the following casualties from the 5th May up to the 25th of Aug of Co C, 7th Reg't N C T:

Killed: Lt R M Quince, J Strickliu, T Johnson, W Smith. —— Shin. Wounded: —— Brock, —— Huffman, Alex McC Buie, Jas Gainey, Morr's Gainey, Riley Holder, Calvin Smith, Simon Tyrant, —— Adams, Leavy Bass, Leonard Bass, D Caster, Leavy Peavey, —— Peavey, Wm Register, —— Iddings, Henry Canup. Prisoners: Capt Walter C McRae, John Matthews.

A. F. Bissell, 2d Lieut, Comd'g Co C, 7th N C Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Tax in Kind from Robeson County for the year 1863.

Sweet Potatoes 1,633 bushels, Irish Potatoes 2½ bus. Corn 7,722 bus, Wheat 55 bus, Rye 148 bus, Oats 126 bus, Field Peas 279 bus, Hay 13,114 lbs, Fodder 308,049 lbs, Sheaf Oats 3,818 lbs, Rough Rice 4,224 lbs, Lint Cotton 14,491 lbs, Wool 679 lbs, Tobacco 15 lbs, Bacon 70,220 lbs.

Messrs. Editors: Please insert the above for the information of the citizens of the county.

County Agent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at General Hospital, Raleigh, N C, Aug 13th, William Marion Jones, aged 17 years, son of W H Jones of Chatham county. He first took the measles and then the fever and lastly the diarrhœa, which he was unable to withstand and on the morning of the 13th of August he was called away to a brighter world. He was a noble youth and a good soldier. His memory will long be cherished by his friends. L E K.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died Aug. 22d, in Hospital near Petersburg, Mr. Jno J Shepherd, in the 54th year of his age. Mr Shepherd was a native of Moore county, and a member of Capt McKellar's Co., 5th N. C Cavalry. He had participated in all the marches and engagements of his regiment in this State, in Virginia, and Pennsylvania campaign. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife and child, and a large circle of friends, to mourn his untimely end, and their irreparable loss. He was a true christian, a good soldier, and a worthy man. In his death is added one name to

"The thousands that, with a country's praise,
Have made one offering of their days;
For truth, for Heaven, for Freedom's sake,
Resigned the bitter cup to take;
And silently, in fearless faith,
Bowed their noble souls to death."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES composed on the death of Lt A B Hays of Company F, 26th Reg't N C T, who fell in battle near Richmond, 21 June 1864. He was a consistent member of the M E Church, and died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

BY PROF. YORK.

His morning sun rose bright and clear,
His path with flowers strewn;
But soon the night of death drew near,
His sun set ere 'twas noon.

The storm of war drew on apace,
Dark the horizon grew;
But he the fiery storm did face
With comrades brave and true.

Then, like a wall of stone, they stood,
Bravely they met the foe;
And back his broken column rolled,
Melting like flakes of snow.

But it was heaven's high behest,
That this brave youth should fall,
And hasten to the soldier's rest
Beyond the reach of ball.

Let flowers bloom around his grave,
Planted by fairest hand;
For he did die this land to save—
This fair, this sunny land.

Full many a tear for him will flow;
Full many a heart will mourn,
Pale, full many a cheek will grow
That one so loved is gone.

A mother dear and sisters weep,
A father drops a tear;
But Mary's grief is still more deep;
For who could love like her?

But cease to mourn, your tears restrain;
For grace will sure be given,
And all of you may meet again—
Yes, all may meet in heaven. [pd

N C Christian Adv, Catawba Jour and Charlotte Dem please copy.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who visited the Camp of Confederate prisoners at Elmira, gives some interesting facts in relation to their condition, life, &c. We copy from his letter:—

The camp, which is situated on a plain, is admirably adapted, not only for the seclusion of unauthorized persons from the grounds, but even to hinder the rebels from seeing out and inquisitive individuals from seeing in. Such, it appears, was the design of the officers by whom the plans were made. So the builders of the fence around the camp carried it up to a height of twelve feet, and a platform and battlements were erected on the top.

The success of this skillful performance, though seemingly complete, was not of long duration. A man of genius, who sought his opportunity and was equal to the occasion, suddenly appeared at the camp and apparently determined that the rebels should make his fortune. Securing a plot of ground on the public street opposite the camp, and distant from it only a few yards, he purchased the materials with which to build a tower, and, after various attempts, has finally succeeded in putting up an "observatory," from the upper floors of which the entire rebel camp is visible.

The appearance of the camp is highly interesting. The barracks and other buildings stand in long rows or in clusters; they are painted white, are clean and comfortable as such buildings can be. In front of the barracks, which are filled with rebels, are several hundred new white tents, which are also filled with rebels. The tents open towards the observatory, they are pitched closely together, and the rebels, either lounging on the grass, in the tents, or walking about among their habitations, seem almost to cover the ground occupied by their quarters. But prisoners are also to be seen in various parts of the camp, besides their work in building, digging, &c., already described, and for which they are paid, many employments are carried on by them, such as drawing water from the wells they have made, cleaning the grounds, airing blankets, and generally doing the necessary work of a camp.

Among the amusements of the rebels is music. They have obtained some drums and fifes, and when drawn up in line for roll call are permitted to use these instruments for their own amusement.

Divine service is held in the rebel camp every Sunday. This is by request of the prisoners, and they choose the clergymen who are to officiate. Though they must confine their choice to loyal men, they have not indicated their desire to hear any man of even questionable patriotism. They have heard Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational and Baptist ministers, besides others, and sometimes two clergymen preach on one Sunday. It is a curious fact that the rebels have twice chosen the Rev. Thomas Beecher to address them—a gentleman whose loyalty is as intense as that of his brother, Henry Ward. Each of the ministers preaching has generally one or two thousand hearers—as many as can conveniently gather around him, and hear his words distinctly—and the rebels listen with the closest attention. It is understood that national subjects are not generally discussed.

The prisoners sing the hymns read by the clergymen during the Sabbath day services. For instance, a hymn is read and sung to the tune of Old Hundred, two lines at a time, the rebels uniting their voices and singing with spirit, and our own officers joining. Nobody could truthfully praise the music, but it is as good as could be expected.

There are prayer meetings among the rebels every night and morning; often extra meetings are held in the afternoon. These are usually among the Methodist rebels. They assemble on the green kneeling; and as many attend as can hear the words of those who pray. They also tell their experience; and sometimes the gatherings partake of the nature of class meetings; but they are usually for prayer exclusively. The supplications of the rebels are never such as our officers could object to. They do not pray for Jeff. Davis.

Many separate circles for prayer are formed at the same time. The persons attending number generally from one hundred to five hundred or a thousand.

The demand of the prisoners for religious and other books is constant. The officers say there are more calls for bibles and prayer books than for all other kinds of reading together. The devotional spirit of the rebels is supposed to be strengthened by their confinement.

The stories about the alleged revolt of the rebels in Elmira are nearly all wide of the truth. Colonel Eastman, the commandant of the post, learned that there was a conspiracy among the rebels to escape. Some of them were to make a charge on the guard, and by the force of numbers break through and get away; but they had no arms. The commandant prepared his forces for the suppression of the proposed disturbance, but the rebels, seeing their design was discovered, gave no sign of revolt. One rebel was shot by a negro on the night when the plot was to be carried into effect, but it has since appeared that the offence of the rebel in declining to halt, when ordered, and for which he was shot, was in no way connected with the conspiracy. The circumstances, however, gave color to the accounts that were given of the affair.

The rebels are now exceedingly quiet and well-behaved, and the facts as to the number of men actually required to manage them would, if published, occasion general surprise.

The Memphis Expedition.—The Macon Intelligencer is permitted to use the following letter from one of the most gallant and brave officers in the service, Major Strange of Gen. Forrest's staff:

Panola, Miss., August 28.—Speed & Donoho:—We have just returned from an attack on Memphis. We attacked the city on Sunday morning before day. Our advance guard went to the Gayoso Hotel, killed several in the hotel and brought off some prisoners. We found a larger force than we expected, and though we entered the city, we could not remain, as they had too many camped on this side of the Bayou. We captured three encampments on the Hernando Plank Road. We were afterwards forced to fall back. The yankees got into the Female College near Jack Montgomery's house, and the General ordered me to take one piece of artillery and drive them out, which I did, and damaged the building considerably. We killed and wounded about 150, and captured and brought off over 200 prisoners and a great many horses. We fought from 4 to 11 o'clock, A. M., our loss about 10 killed and 25 wounded. We had a very lively fight.

From Eastern North Carolina.—Extract of a letter from Camden county, N. C., dated Aug. 24th, 1864:

"The yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying off horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c. Many of the ladies, having secured their money and jewelry about their persons, were seized and forcibly held and robbed. Some of the citizens were badly beaten for trying to defend their wives from insult."

Raleigh Confederate.

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—Lovejoy's, Sept. 5.—Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. [29 miles from Atlanta.] All trains were brought off safe. The Federals entered Atlanta in column, by Peach Tree road, on Friday morning. They left a garrison and post command and passed through to join the main army. Possession of the city was very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

Macon, Sept. 5.—It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he reorganizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta. Our army is reorganizing and recovering from its late reverse.

From Petersburg.—Petersburg, Sept. 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock, the enemy opened the most furious cannonade on the city to which it has been exposed. It lasted about two hours, our batteries replying most effectively. No loss of life or limb, or but little to property.

It is reported that the enemy are massing heavily, infantry, cavalry and artillery, on our extreme right near the Weldon railroad, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the South-side railroad, or for another grand raid.

Gen. Morgan Killed.—Bristol, Sept. 5.—Maj. Gen. John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville, yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

Richmond, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch to the Whig from Bristol, says our cavalry, under Morgan, was surprised at Greenville—Morgan killed, and all his staff captured, except Major Bessit.

From Arkansas.—Mobile, Sept. 5.—A special to the Advertiser from Senatobia, states that scouts report the capture at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, of two gunboats and seven transports.

From the North.—Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The Washington Chronicle of the 3d has been received. Secretary Stanton telegraphs Gen. Dix of the fall of Atlanta, and that the draft has been reduced to 300,000. 100,000 new troops he says will be promptly furnished, which is all Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give the finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue will be adequate to garrison forts, cities, field lines, communication and supplies, free the country of guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

The Chronicle says Farragut officially reports the surrender of Fort Morgan, and draws a contrast between Col. Anderson, [Fort Powell] and Gen. Page [Fort Morgan.] It says the former, finding his position perfectly untenable and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, surrendered the fort, and scrupulously kept everything intact, whilst Page, with childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which he never defended, and threw away and broke weapons he had not the manliness to use. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment.

A telegram from Nashville, on the 1st, says a rebel force 10,000 strong are within 17 miles of the city, on the Murfreesboro' road. Rousseau had gone out to attack them. The rebels captured the town of Franklin on Thursday night.

Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The Chronicle of the 4th says: Stanton telegraphs Dix: "Nothing later from Atlanta, owing to the wires being cut between Nashville and Chattanooga by Wheeler. Damage slight, and will be speedily repaired. Wheeler is retreating and Rousseau is in pursuit. Rebel Gen. Kelly was wounded in the engagement between Wheeler and Rousseau; and is in the enemy's hands."

The Late Operations in Georgia.—The telegraphic dispatches elsewhere give the latest information of the situation in Georgia. The following from the Macon Confederate of the 3d inst., gives all the particulars of late operations which have so far reached us by mail:—

"When it was positively ascertained that the enemy was reaching out for the purpose of cutting the Macon & Western Railroad at Jonesboro', the corps of Hardee and Lee were dispatched to that point to hold it. On Wednesday an attack was made upon the enemy by our whole force present, which was partially but not wholly successful. Nothing is known as to our losses on that day.

On the following day, Thursday, the enemy assumed the offensive and made many desperate efforts to force our position along the railroad.

Three trains of wounded have arrived from the fight at Jonesboro'. They represent the battle to have been one of the most desperate of the war. Hardee is said to have fought Sherman's whole army, repulsing every attack. At one time our left became so weak from casualties that it gave way and the enemy poured through, but reinforcements coming up they were driven back. The ground in front of our works was literally covered with dead yankees. At night Hardee drew off and the enemy took possession of Jonesboro' and the railroad."

The Chicago Nominations.—Gen. McClellan, who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly modified, if not, indeed, abandoned, his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided peace men lends strong confirmation to the report; and, as we showed yesterday, nothing would be easier than for McClellan to reconc